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OPPORTUNITY IN CANADA

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South African Rlys.

I.—South Africa's wide open spaces beckon invitingly to new settlers

OPPORTUNITY
IN
SOUTH AFRICA

by
Conrad Norton

FOREWORD BY
The Right Hon. Viscount Kemsley, J.P.



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LONDON

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TO EVE

PREFACE

LIKE many infants in the immediate post-war world, a new-born book of this type suffered many initial disadvantages. First was the serious dearth of statistical and other official information which in pre-war days of normality were regularly produced by a host of Government departments. The demands of war put a temporary end to all that and for seven years there were no Year Books, no statistical tables and few Government White Papers and Blue Books recording the changes and development of the country. The sole pre-occupation was war. Now that peace is here again those invaluable documents and reference books are once more making their appearance—but slowly. The collection of facts and data for this book has, therefore, been difficult, and some gaps are inevitable.

The second great difficulty is that South Africa, like other nations which participated in the war, is to-day facing in war's aftermath what is in many ways a revolution. Tremendous social and economic changes are taking place so rapidly that any factual account of the country must be accompanied by the proviso that statistics and information which are accurate to-day might in three months time require revision. South Africa's position to-day is that of a youth who by his own efforts has won the right to manhood. It has found new strength and vitality from the efforts it was forced to make during the war. It is racing forward to fulfil a destiny which, though beset by many problems and difficulties, is a wonderfully promising one. It needs immigrants of the right type, and the Government of the day is implementing far-reaching plans to attract them.

This book sets out to be a purely factual account of the conditions and opportunities in South Africa and makes no pretence at dealing with the immense controversial political and social issues which in the years to come will become more and more apparent. The issue of race and colour is already being debated before the world forum of the United Nations, and a number of books on the subjects involved have been written and will be written. This book, therefore, aspires only to help the would-be immigrant in assessing the opportunities that exist in South Africa in his own particular trade or profession, and to give him some idea of what life over there is like. He will have to form his own opinion on the other problems.

I am indebted to a number of individuals and many publications for help in writing this book. First is Lord Kemsley, who by his prompt willingness to write the Foreword gives further practical re-affirmation of his belief in the future of the British Commonwealth and the value of British emigration to the Dominions. My thanks are due to Julian Mockford, Public Relations Officer, South Africa House, London; H. M. Moolman, Information Officer for South Africa in U.S.A.; W. E. Arnold, Information Officer for Southern Rhodesia; The South African State Information Office, Pretoria; David Friedmann; Ken Barton; Eve Norton; Betty Ward Jackson; Roy Campbell; J. A. Gray; E. C. Margolis; Miss Jo Kirner; and to the editors of the following publications and journals: *The Overseas Reference Book of the Union of South Africa*; *The South and East African Year Book*; *Spotlight on South Africa (B.O.A.C.)*; *A Complex Country*; *A Tour of South Africa* by A. Wells; *The Architectural Review*; "Trekking On" and "Commando" by Denys Reitz; *Southern Rhodesia* (booklet); *The Rand Daily Mail*; *The Cape Times*; and *The Natal Mercury*.

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FOREWORD

by VISCOUNT KEMSLEY

TWICE within the short space of the last thirty years the British Empire has triumphantly withstood the supreme challenge of war. The extraordinary vigour with which it has reacted to each successive test has been a constant source of astonishment to the false prophets who had imprudently announced its decay and imminent downfall. The loose political ties between Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions are no guide to the underlying solidarity of purpose which knits their peoples as closely together to-day as at any period in their history. Faced with the problem of peaceful reconstruction, they have every interest in reinforcing the links which have guaranteed their welfare and security in the past.

The strength of the Empire cannot be assessed by any mere compilation of territories and resources. It is, above all, the human factor that counts. The pioneer colonists, who first left the British Isles to found new countries overseas, took with them the ideals of freedom and justice on which they had been nurtured at home. Everywhere they went, the democratic way of life struck root and flourished and, with it, a profound loyalty to British traditions, which has again and again inspired feats of the greatest heroism and devotion.

It is a far cry from the days when the United Empire Loyalists in North America chose to throw in their lot with the Mother Country and abandon their homes rather than submit to alien rule. But the same spirit fired the Dominions in the last two wars when, regardless of sacrifice, they rallied unhesitatingly to the side of Britain in the struggle to preserve our common liberties.

FOREWORD

I am convinced that those who go overseas today will not overlook the duty they owe to their glorious heritage or the great part they can play in strengthening the bonds of mutual goodwill that unite the Empire more securely than any written charter both in peace and war.

In starting a new life in the Union of South Africa, they will have to adjust themselves to conditions often very different from those to which they were accustomed at home. But they will find themselves among a gallant and warm-hearted people, which has given repeated proofs of its deep sympathy with the people of Britain.

South African soldiers have fought side by side with ours on many battlefields and earned for themselves an enviable reputation for courage and resource. Their great leader, Field-Marshal Smuts, who brought them safely through the perils of war, has long been among the most honoured and eminent of Imperial councillors.

A young nation, South Africa has already proved its manhood and has great prospects before it. In the many fields of enterprise which will be open to them the new settlers will have full opportunity to display the skill and self-reliance which distinguished their predecessors in past centuries.

KEMSLEY HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C.1

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Kemsley', written in dark ink.

THE CALL OF SOUTH AFRICA

CASUALLY pointing down a dusty road winding idly away into a haze of distant mountains is a signpost that reads "To London—7,000 Miles." It was erected, in no sense of flippancy, many years ago by the civic fathers of a small South African town which found itself by a twist of destiny on the thick red line drawn by geographers across the map of Africa and fittingly named "The Great North Road." What did it matter that the great highway, stretching from Cape Town at the tip of the continent to Cairo in the north and then on across Europe until it reached London, existed only in the perennially youthful imaginations of the map reading idealists? The day would come when London would be as easily accessible as that nonchalant signpost suggested! That day has come.

The red line from London to the Cape stretches not across the ground, as the elderly civic fathers of that small town once excitedly imagined, but is invisible across the skies. It skirts, by many hundreds of miles, the town with its brave little signpost and fulfils all that was ever asked or dreamt of the Great North Road. It has brought London within 36 hours of South Africa.

Travellers boarding the big silver airliner drawn up on the tarmac at the London airport, can walk two days later in the streets of throbbing, youthful Johannesburg. The miracle is not so much the annihilation of time and distance; that is accepted as a normal everyday occurrence. It is the consciousness of having travelled, in the space of a few hours, from one world to another. For Africa, despite the onrush of civilisation, despite its cities and its mighty industries, remains to-day in many parts

much as it was when pioneers battled their way across great unfriendly tracts of country.

Lions still roam majestically in the hinterland ; the veld trembles to-day just as it did a hundred years ago to the hoofs of vast herds of zebra and wild animals ; and every now and then there creeps into the front pages of the newspapers of the world an item that throws an eerie light on the dark recesses of Africa.

Native witch doctors, for example, of a tribe living less than three hundred miles from Johannesburg—South Africa's principal city—murdered with fiendish brutality, as recently as 1946, Siamese twins born to a native woman in the district—one of the barbaric and savage tribal customs that still hold sway in defiance of white man's laws. In the mountainous, lovely, Rider Haggard country native kings are still installed with all the wild ceremonial of their ancestors ; the roar of the predatory lion and the agonised screams of its victim, shiveringly tell the story of the unchanging laws of the jungle ; at night the staccato beat of native tom-toms echoes weirdly carrying messages by the mysterious bush telegraph that has not yet yielded up the secret of its amazing efficiency to the probing mind of the white scientist. A lucky twist of a prospector's shovel is still likely to-day to unearth a diamond that will bring a fortune. Gold worth fabulous millions lies waiting to be extracted.

For hundreds of years Africa has lured explorers from all corners of the earth ; it has fired the imaginations of seekers after riches and has inspired many of the greatest pioneering epics of the world. History is crowded with the stories of men who left humble homes and pitted their brains and bodies against the imponderable bulk of the vast continent of Africa and emerged victorious—the possessors of great fortunes and wielders of immense power. But those days have gone. Adventure is no longer a profit making concern for the average man. The civilising processes of modern times have eliminated gambling on the grand scale, with death or fortune as the stakes, and replaced it with neat, highly organised systems, with men and women cogs in a gigantic machine controlled

by governments and rigid sets of laws. Africa has not been overlooked. Civilisation and all that it means—mighty industries, pulsating cities, efficient, highly developed communications—is spreading itself across Africa.

But because Africa is still in the early stages of this development it still spells adventure. It is calling to men and women to help in the building of a new country. It is providing a golden opportunity that may never be offered again. Many have already seized that opportunity, and tens of thousands more are waiting patiently to do so.

Personal Experiences

What do those who have adopted South Africa as their new home think of it and the jobs they have gone to? Here, as told to a representative of the *Cape Times*, are the views of six typical British emigrants to the Union in the past few years.

Mr. F. S. Walker, who lived at Southport, Lancashire, is now at a big engineering plant in South Africa. He was works manager to the Brockhouse Engineering Company. On July 4, 1946, Mr. Walker left England on a three-year contract with a firm which has business associations with Brockhouse's.

"Housing is the biggest bogey to immigrants to this country," he says. His firm managed to get him into an hotel. It cost him and his wife £5 5s. a week each, £46 a month. Later they moved to another hotel, where he says they are equally comfortable, nearer his work, and costs him only £6 6s. a week for the two of them. Mr. Walker considers there is plenty of scope for people from Britain to emigrate to South Africa, particularly men trained to a trade. "I'd like to buy a car. It's awkward getting about by 'bus and trams all the time," he says. But cars are not yet plentiful in South Africa.

Mr. Wilfred G. Wright, formerly of Ashfield, Tredegar, South Wales, was working on the L.M.S. railway as a porter before the war. He joined the R.A.F. and went to India for three and a half years, and then went to South Africa in 1943. Discharged on medical grounds, he applied

for permanent residence in South Africa and has been there ever since. Mr. Wright is a customs and credit clerk to a wholesale merchant firm in Johannesburg. He has married a South African girl and they have one child. "We were lucky," he says. "My wife's father managed to get us a house in Observatory, a Johannesburg suburb. Of course there is no comparison with England for rents. We pay £7 10s. a month, and our household bills for food amount to about £15 a month. I like South Africa. I had a week at Cape Town during the war, and that made me want to come back again. I think this country offers excellent opportunities for people from England. We have much better working conditions here. Living costs a lot more, but in comparison we get a much higher salary than in England. A fellow with a trade is fairly safe to get employment."

Mr. W. R. Wright is a carpenter from Manchester.

"I came to South Africa in 1902," he says, "and here I am 44 years later." He went to the Union with "the half-promise" of a job. It was there when he arrived, but he contends that it would not have mattered if it hadn't been. "There is work here for any qualified tradesman," he says. "If a man has a trade, common-sense and the spirit of getting somewhere, I would advise him to come to South Africa." Mr. Wright worked in Durban, married a South African girl and moved to Bloemfontein. He is now in the Transvaal. "This country has served me well," he adds. "I have enjoyed good health and like the sunshine."

Mr. H. F. Endersby, formerly of West Harrow says : "If anybody in England is prepared to accept South Africa as it is, I would certainly recommend them to emigrate. If they want to find England over again, and won't be content with anything else, then they should stay where they are." Mr. Endersby is assistant manager of a bus body building plant in the Transvaal. He was, at Park Royal in England, where metal bodies for vehicles are built.

"I am settling here now," he says. "Housing is a difficulty, of course. At the moment we are at an

hotel, a 10-minute 'bus ride from the works. It costs us £20 a month for my wife and myself. We are here to stay. "What differences do I notice? Well, you cannot take a 50-mile bus ride to the sea from here, as you can almost anywhere in England. You cannot walk across the road and get a spare part for your car. But the climate is a big asset. And I like the social life better than in England." Mr. Endersby has been in his present job since November, 1945.

Mr. K. P. Loader, formerly of Timperley, Cheshire, is accountant to a large wholesale trading firm in Johannesburg. "I came to South Africa with the British Military Mission in 1941," he says, "so I had some experience of this country while I was still in the Army."

He met and married a South African girl. That helped him to get a house, for his wife's sister converted a garage for them. "The house is small, but we have a nice garden," says Mr. Loader. "We have a baby seven months old. Although the cost of living is high you get more money in South Africa." He estimates his expenses: Rent, £8 a month; grocer's bill, about £7 or £8 a month; milk, bread and meat, about £5 a month. Clothing roughly £50 a year for the three of them. "I think the life here is emphatically attractive to a young Englishman."

Mr. H. V. T. Powell, formerly of Ripon, Yorkshire, considers that anybody in England who has "a little bit of common-sense and is energetic" would do well in South Africa. Mr. Powell has been in Johannesburg since June, 1946, and has established a business in conjunction with an ex-South African Air Force friend. "I was in the R.A.F.," he says. "There is not the scope for initiative in England that there is out here. In fact, I think there is more chance of getting on here than anywhere else." During the war, Mr. Powell had a year's training in South Africa.

IMMIGRATION ENCOURAGED

THE story of South Africa has many parallels with the history of the United States of America. No similarity, however, is more striking or significant than the question of immigration, which to-day in South Africa has assumed an importance commensurate with the immense effect it is expected to have on the future of the country. When the doors of America were boldly thrown open to large scale immigration, a decisive chapter in American history was begun. There were many critics of this experiment of completely unrestricted immigration, but all fears, so often expressed, that no homogeneous nation could ever arise from such beginnings, have evaporated in the face of the unanswerable fact that America to-day stands as a single, united nation—the mightiest in the world. The immigration policy had many faults, but they were faults only to be expected in so vast and unique an experiment. To-day, countries like South Africa are benefiting from the experience.

South Africa to-day, like America of long ago, has wisely decided to encourage immigration on a big scale. It seems strange, perhaps, that such a policy was not adopted years ago when the country's potentialities must have been as obvious as they are now. The answer is, South Africa was not ready. It was not ready politically nor was it ready materially. The strife between the two white races was waged with an intensity and bitterness that has been the cause of the postponement of many schemes intended for the ultimate good of the country. Immigration was one. The youthful country was far too concerned with its internal growing pains to look with an objective eye on such a thing as unrestricted admission

of outsiders. The possible political effect alone of such a step was enough to blind a great section of the community to the obvious advantages which would ultimately follow.

More important was the material side of the question. South Africa, before World War Two, was not able to receive immigrants in large numbers.

The quota system, which allowed a trickle of settlers into the country each year, provided all that could be absorbed by a country whose industrial development was restricted to the economic demands made upon it. In the case of South Africa this meant the demands by a population totalling—for all real economic purposes—only two and a half million. They were Europeans, a minority but the only real economic factor. The remainder of South Africa's ten million population was composed of natives whose economic status put them beyond the pale of the country's economic production. In the future all this must change. The native population must and will become an economic factor and will create in the future, with improved economic and social conditions promised, an immense new market. It was the war which made the dividing line between the old South Africa—economically—and the new. South Africa is essentially a pastoral country, and agriculture to-day still employs more people directly than any other industry. Manufacturing, however, makes the largest net contribution to the national income.

Changing Conditions

Sixty years ago agriculture reigned supreme. For thirty-five years, up to 1941, mineral production led the field. Then, under the stimulus of war production, manufacturing crept up to first place. It will not lose that lead and it is this fact, perhaps, that spells opportunity for the settler and makes any large scale immigration scheme a practical possibility. Skilled men and women will be required in their hundreds to man the factories and the workshops of a nation that bears to-day so remarkable a similarity to America of years ago.

South Africa, in short, is going through an industrial revolution and is doing so with her eyes open.

Her destiny does not end, however, with catering for a so far untouched market of eight million members of the Bantu population and a few odd million Europeans. It is far greater. Idealists, who are also practical politicians, foresee the day when South Africa will be economically and militarily the mainstay of the African continent. Field Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has no doubt about this. He said the time was rapidly coming when South Africa would have to develop the African market as the most promising for the absorption of the future industrial and agricultural production of the Union. The ideal which General Smuts and other visionaries cherish is of a South Africa playing the principal rôle in a unified Continent of Africa. The economic possibilities of this are immense and the opportunities boundless.

All this has been borne in mind by the South African Government.

In a speech, Field Marshal Smuts made a striking reference to South Africa's need for immigrants.

"If I have to put our problems in their proper order," he said, "I would put first this matter of strengthening our European population. It is no use talking about the future unless you place first of all the paramount question of our European population—this task of immigration which lies before us.

"If we think we can carry on with our old European population we are making a big mistake and losing a big chance. Immigration is the call. We want men and women. We want our population to increase by leaps and bounds."

General Smuts wants a European influx into South Africa that will recreate the country.

"Let us not be afraid we shall digest them. Let them come to industry which is clamouring for them. I look on this as a chance—a God-given chance. Let us seize that chance with both hands and see that there is a lifting of our European population."

The Prime Minister said people were anxious to get away from Europe to-day.

"There is an irresistible urge for them to leave the scenes of their sufferings and come to the new countries for a fresh start. Our Springboks carried our fame across the world. Young airmen trained in South Africa and troops who passed our shores in convoys all carried the Union's fame far afield. We want them to come back."

Official Statement

The official statement on immigration by the Union Government reads :

"Recognizing that the shift in world forces and the development of new weapons have given South Africa a strategic importance greater than it has ever possessed, the Government has decided to take whatever vigorous and positive steps are practicable to attract to South Africa promising immigrants from European and other countries."

Developments in the Orange Free State, the extension of manufacturing industry and the needs of other projects of reconstruction, are creating a demand for labour that cannot be met out of the Union's present resources, the statement continues.

"In almost every category of workers engaged in industry, from semi-skilled workmen to technicians and scientists of the highest qualifications and experience, the shortage of manpower is becoming increasingly insistent and obtrusive.

"In the background, overshadowing every problem, there is the urgent need, which has repeatedly been emphasised by General Smuts, to increase the white population of the Union, which forms the chief bastion of European civilisation in the Continent.

"While the most urgent need is for skilled artisans, it is considered that every effort should also be made to encourage the entry of persons who have the experience and means to set up industries, however small, and particularly enterprises that would develop the Union's.

base minerals and other resources. Every kind of good and useful immigrant will be welcome. In order, moreover, to balance an increasing industrial population, there would be increased scope for the immigration of professional men, such as engineers of various kinds and architects who are qualified to practise in this country.

"Certain changes will be made in the administrative machinery in the Union which deals with selection to enable it to deal with the increased flow of applicants which the Government hopes will result from the new scheme. These changes will be designed to ensure that applications are examined with the utmost expedition.

"As a corollary to the selective process oversea the Government considers that there should be machinery in the Union to ensure that immigrants in search of employment are placed in touch with potential employers as soon as possible after arrival at a Union port. This object will be partly achieved by the application of the Registration for Employment Act of 1945, which provides for the appointment of employment officers to assist in placing applicants in suitable jobs."

The Government is determined to act with energy and the utmost speed, adds the statement.

Capital Required

The law governing the admission into South Africa of British born subjects contains these provisos :

It must be clearly understood that intending immigrants will not be admitted if they are likely to become a charge upon public funds or if they fail to comply with the other requirements of the regulations.

Documentary evidence will be required at the port of entry that the immigrant is in possession of capital sufficient to maintain himself and dependants (if any). A minimum amount of capital is not stipulated, but, normally, the possession of £100 would be sufficient, provided the person concerned has a contract of employment or follows an occupation or calling which would enable him to secure employment without difficulty. A person accompanied by his wife and minor children

should possess an additional sum of £100 in respect of his wife and £50 for each minor child.

In the case of a person not following an occupation or calling which would enable him readily to secure employment, the possession of a considerably larger sum of money would be necessary.

The amount of capital mentioned should be regarded as an indication of what is normally required. Any person (and/or his family) who does not possess that amount of capital may be admitted at the discretion of the immigration authorities, but his or their entry may be subject to the issue of a temporary permit with a cash deposit, sufficient to cover return to the country of origin. Each case is dealt with on its merits by the authorities.

The regulations provide for deposits up to a maximum £250. Certain of the normal conditions governing immigration may be waived, but it is stressed that the question as to whether any particular immigrant will be allowed to enter the Union is a matter for decision solely by the immigration officer at the port of entry. This officer may, at his discretion, require a monetary deposit to be made. It is anticipated, however, that when the immigrant is of a trade or profession or possesses qualifications which will enable him to find ready employment, he should be able to secure entry to the Union.

Classes of immigrants welcomed by the Government include :

Persons, irrespective of age, who have substantial financial resources which they will take to the Union ; persons desirous of establishing new industries or other business activities in the Union and who have the ability and financial resources to do so ; experienced farmers and market gardeners who desire to pursue these occupations in the Union and who have the means to do so, either on their own account or as employees ; skilled tradesmen and technicians of all classes who intend to pursue their occupations in the Union and who have the physical ability to do so ; other types of trained and experienced commercial and industrial employees.

Skilled Workers Needed

More specifically, the types of skilled workers South Africa stands most in need of at the moment were listed by Major-General I. P. de Villiers who is head of the Immigrant Selection Board. They were :

Brick and Pottery.	Technicians.
Building Industry.	Bricklayers, carpenters, draughtsmen, joiners, plumbers and plasterers.
Carriage Building.	Body builders and sheet metal workers.
Catering Industry.	Chefs.
Clerical.	Costing and indent clerks, shipping clerks, clerks (technical) and shorthand typists.
Clothing and Textile Industries.	Cutters and designers, spinners and weavers.
Engineering Industry.	Armature winders (few) boiler-makers, diesel mechanics (few) draughtsmen, electricians, fitters and turners, machinists, moulders, oxy-acetylene and electric welders (few) pattern-makers, sheet metal workers and turners.
Furniture Industry.	Cabinet-makers.
Printing Industry.	Bookbinders and compositors, linotype and monotype operators.

Professional men required are engineers of all types for specified industries, quantity surveyors, accountants, technicians for specified industries and specialised journeymen for maintenance of machinery in industry.

Transportation

While the Union Government will not provide assisted passages for immigrants, it has chartered for one year two Union Castle liners, the *Carnarvon Castle* and the *Winchester Castle*, which will be retained as troop carriers for use of immigrants. Fares in the neighbourhood of £60 will have to be paid for each passage by the immigrant, and a priority scheme will operate by which

the skilled worker who falls into the categories listed above will be given facilities for obtaining an almost immediate passage to the Union.

The man who has a job assured in the country will also be granted a passage priority which will be extended to his wife and family. The Government, however, strongly urges, in view of the serious housing shortage in the Union, that the man goes out alone and when he finds accommodation, facilities will be accorded him to bring his family out.

Normal steamship passages in 1946 ranged between £56 and £92, according to the class of accommodation and the port of disembarkation. Enquiries for air passages should be addressed to British Overseas Airways Corporation, the single fare from Heathrow to Johannesburg being about £160.

Every person arriving at a port of entry in the Union is required to produce a certificate of successful vaccination within five years preceding the date of such arrival, and in the absence of such a certificate permission to enter the Union will be refused. In the case of air travel, a certificate of inoculation against yellow fever is also required.

On arrival in the Union transit accommodation will be available at Cape Town and Durban where immigrants who desire it can be temporarily housed and fed. Immigrants, however, are urged to make their own arrangements about accommodation as far as possible, before leaving Britain. Settlers can receive a temporary loan at the port of disembarkation for accommodation in the Transit Accommodation Centres, and railway fares to the places of their employment.

The Government plans to provide on board each immigrant ship a conducting officer who during the voyage out will give what advice he can to would-be settlers, will deliver lectures on life and conditions in South Africa and give such help as he is able on the accommodation problem. He will also supply advance information to the Immigration Council in the Union so that the authorities there can facilitate the provision of

temporary accommodation for the newcomers and arrange transport facilities for those going to inland centres. It is the aim of the immigration authorities to find vacancies for all immigrants to prevent "men tramping the streets looking for work."

In addition to this Government scheme certain big industries like the building trade are sending their own representatives to Britain to select suitable men. Those selected will be granted the same priority facilities and will be able to travel on the chartered vessels. The headquarters of the Immigrants Selection Committee in London is at 39 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

IN THE history of every country certain events stand out like beacons marking the turns and twists in the unending road of progress. South Africa's past shows many signs that the road has been tortuous and filled with contrasts, conflicts, bitter strife, and difficult racial problems. It is this past history which points to the immense possibilities of her future and proclaims, in a way that can never be disputed, the rise of a nation and the place she will occupy in the world of to-morrow.

The Union of South Africa lies, a compact, square shaped land-mass, at the tip of the African continent. It has an area of nearly half-a-million square miles which is about four times the size of Great Britain. All along the straight, rocky coastline the ground humps itself up inland in three terraces, steeply in the east, more gradually in the west, towards the curving range of the Drakensberg Mountains and the great, flat, central plateau of the high veld which lies four to six thousand feet above sea level. The country is divided into four Provinces, the Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State and the Cape Province, the last named being the largest and, from the point of view of European civilisation, the oldest. Its main city, Cape Town, is also the legislative capital of South Africa and its origins go back to the days when the tall East Indiamen, beating for weeks along the trade routes rounded the much feared Cape of Good Hope, sighted with joy "The Tavern of the Seas." It was a half-way house on the perilous voyage from Europe to India, and to the trading adventurers its importance was purely geographical. That importance was shown again hundreds of years later in the Second World War when it became

a vitally strategic point on the world's sea routes. It was here, in the shadow of Table Mountain, that in 1652 Jan Van Riebeck of the Netherlands East India Company established the earth-walled fort with its complement of eighty men. From this South Africa began to grow. It was a slow process and a dangerous one. As the Europeans began spreading into the hinterland they came into conflict with the Bantu tribes, and for generations a form of guerilla warfare was carried on.

British Settlers

The British stepped into South African history in 1795, when a small expeditionary force landed and took possession of the Cape in the name of the Prince of Orange who had been ejected from the Netherlands by the revolutionary French. The colony was later handed back, but in 1806 a second British expeditionary force landed and a new phase in the history of South Africa had begun. Cape Town grew steadily and at the beginning of the nineteenth century was a flourishing town of several thousand inhabitants. Twenty years later, Port Elizabeth, to-day the third principal port of South Africa, was established by the arrival of 5,000 British colonists sent out during the depression which followed the Napoleonic wars. These were the 1820 Settlers and their effect on South African development has been profound.

Racial problems, that have been a feature of South African politics ever since, had already manifested themselves. There was the seemingly eternal conflict between the black and white races, and a profound, deep-rooted disagreement between the white races themselves—the English and Dutch. It led to the most significant phenomenon in South African history—the Great Trek. In 1836 and 1837 a large number of the inhabitants of the eastern frontier territory of the Cape banded together and decided to travel deep into the unknown hinterland of South Africa, to establish a colony that would be Dutch in character and completely independent of the British, now so firmly entrenched in the Cape. Toiling

across the hundreds of miles of unchartered, often desolate territory, these pioneers, who have left a glorious legacy of courage and determination, constantly faced death from warlike tribes and wild animals which abounded. Some continued due north and founded what was later to become the Transvaal, others struck east into Natal where the leader of this expedition and scores of his followers were massacred by a Zulu chief named Dingaan.

But there was no turning back, and the birth of the country was completed with the opening of territories as much as fifteen hundred miles distant from the port at the southern tip of the continent. Towns were founded, governments established; but the conflict between the two white races continued. The British Government decided in 1842 that the existence of small independent communities in the interior would be a danger to peace, and a military force was sent to Durban, now South Africa's third largest city, and annexed the Republic of Natal. A few years later the territory between the Vaal and the Orange Rivers, known to-day as the Orange Free State, was taken over by the British, named the "Orange River Sovereignty" and a resident representative of the British Government was installed at Bloemfontein. It was a long process with bitter conflict between the races, and one that has left a deep imprint on the politics of the country.

Diamonds Discovered

Across the Vaal River the Republic of the Transvaal had been constituted and its independence was recognised by the British government. In 1870 there came an event that changed completely the whole face of the country. Diamonds were discovered at Kimberley. The whole country was soon in a ferment that spread far beyond the borders of little-known South Africa. From all parts of the world, drawn by adventure and prospects of sudden wealth, men came to "try their luck" and South Africa entered a new phase. Overnight Kimberley became the most amazing town in the world. Its tiny

population, swelled by hundreds of fortune seekers, found themselves the centre of the most dramatic and breathtaking adventure the world had known. Gambling, on a scale never before known, became the mainstay of this strange, tented town, which with every week was swelled by the arrival of more and more treasure seekers travelling up from the Cape in every known form of conveyance.

They were gambling not only against the odds of diamonds being yielded up in their small section of the desolate wasteland and giving long dreamed of wealth in return for the back-breaking, soul-destroying task of digging into that rock-like soil, but they gambled, feverishly and incredibly, among themselves. Fortunes were won and lost on the turn of a card, diamonds worth a king's ransom would change hands on the spin of a wheel. Kimberley grew and there emerged from among this strange community the figures who later were to dominate the politics of the country now facing so turbulent and unpredictable a future. Within a few years of the discovery of diamonds there came the first really successful gold field. It was opened up near Lydenburg, in the Transvaal, and in 1853 gold was found at a point just north of Johannesburg, to-day South Africa's greatest city. This was the beginning of the famed Witwatersrand—The Ridge of White Waters which produces the great bulk of the world's gold.

Gold remains and will remain the mainspring of the South African machine. It is estimated that one half of the entire population of South Africa obtain their livelihood directly or indirectly from the industry that sprung up on the plateau thirty miles from the Boer capital of Pretoria. What happened at Kimberley was repeated in Johannesburg. From every quarter of the globe men streamed to the new gold fields and friction later grew between these newcomers and the original citizens of the Transvaal Republic, plunging South Africa into the most serious conflict of the century. The Boer War, culmination of the dissension that had been growing since the early days of the Cape, had an

effect on South African history no less distinctive than that of the Great Trek. It brought to the forefront two opposing personalities, a Britisher, Cecil John Rhodes, an Imperialist, and Stephanus Paulus Johannes Kruger, President of the Boer Republic. The Jameson Raid, an abortive attempt inspired by Rhodes to seize power from the Dutch, came to its inglorious end in 1896 and shattered all hope of agreement between the two white races. It meant war.

The long drawn out guerilla war fought with incredible bitterness by both sides ended in 1902 with the Peace of Vereeniging. Reconstruction began under the direction of Lord Milner and a body of brilliant administrators. Self-government for both the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony came in 1907, due largely to the sagacity and far sightedness of General Louis Botha and his Lieutenant, General Smuts.

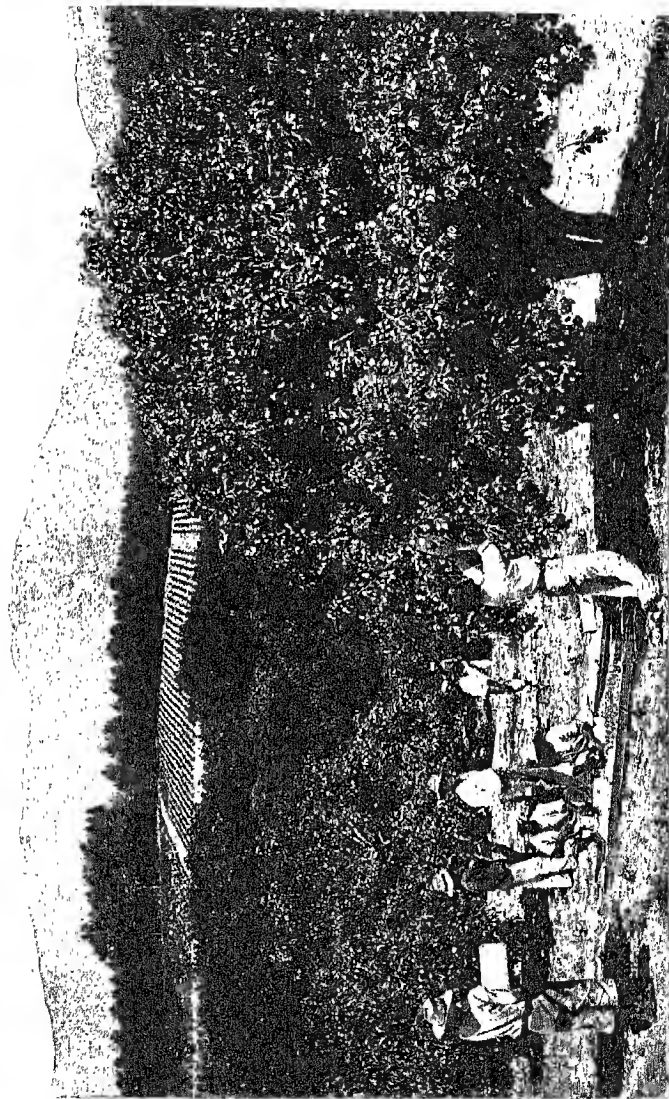
Birth of the Union

The next event to divert the path of South African history was in 1910 when the Union of South Africa came into being. A new nation had been born and though in its early years it was to suffer from its legacy of conflict, bitterness and hatred, it was founded on enthusiasm and a desire to create a united country, that would be part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. South Africa participated in the war of 1914 and five years later, as a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, she took a long step towards international status. In the years which followed, strife and the age-old dispute between the two races still intruded. But with the impetus given by the gold and the growth of secondary industry, South Africa progressed. A form of political peace came when Smuts, as the leader of the pro-British section, joined General Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist section of the country, and formed a United Party. The country flourished. In 1939 the world was again plunged into war and South Africa, split once more by divergent political opinion, voted for war. Smuts became the leader and South Africa, as a partner of her

own choice alongside Great Britain, entered the next phase of her history, a phase that was to bring about the most profound and far reaching development in her history.

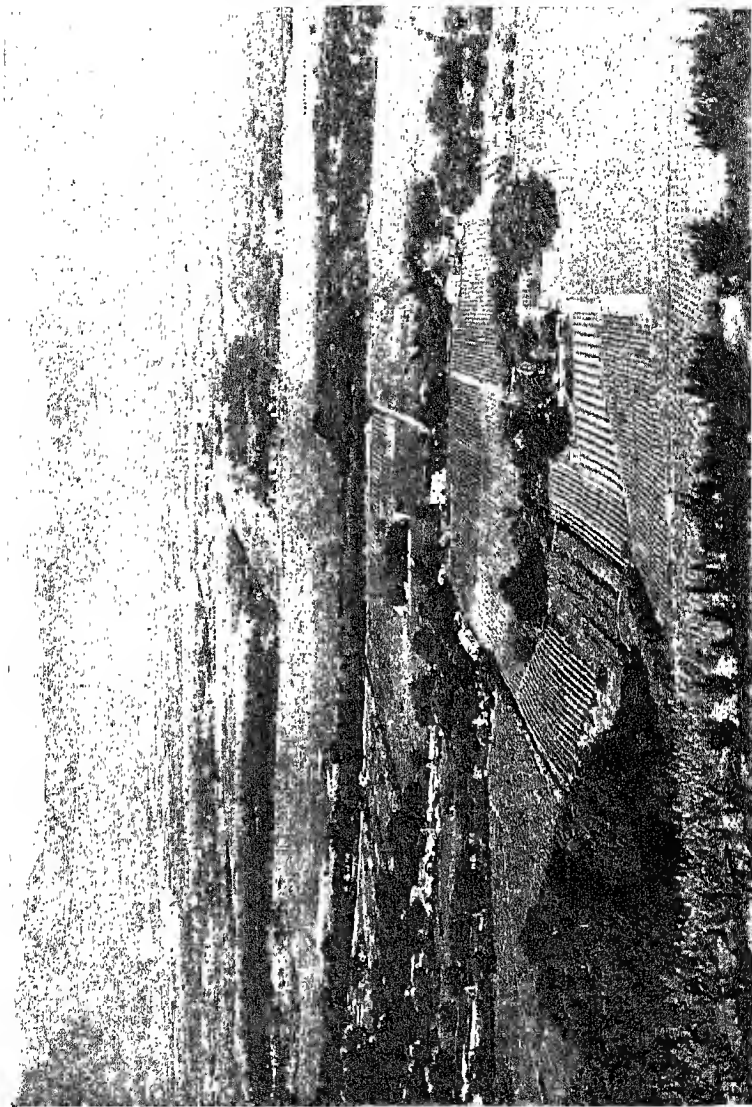
In a position of utmost strategic importance, South Africa found herself, at the beginning of the war, with no army to speak of and scarcely the means to supply one. The country's only industrial assets were the workshops of the State-owned railways and of the gold mines, together with a number of small foundries and engineering shops. From this there grew factories that produced all the weapons of modern war, from precision instruments to howitzers and mortars.

South African divisions took the field, South African air force squadrons fought with the Eighth Army and a South African navy patrolled the seas. This remarkable achievement, brought about in a matter of months, was the turning point in South Africa's modern history. The country has realised, as never before, its achievements. Industries, born to meet the demand of war, have come to stay; a country, once almost wholly dependent on the outside world for heavy industry, has found it can produce its own. A new era is born. The Government and the people realise that if South Africa is to fulfil the destiny that her strange and turbulent past has mapped out for her, she needs above all else men and women.

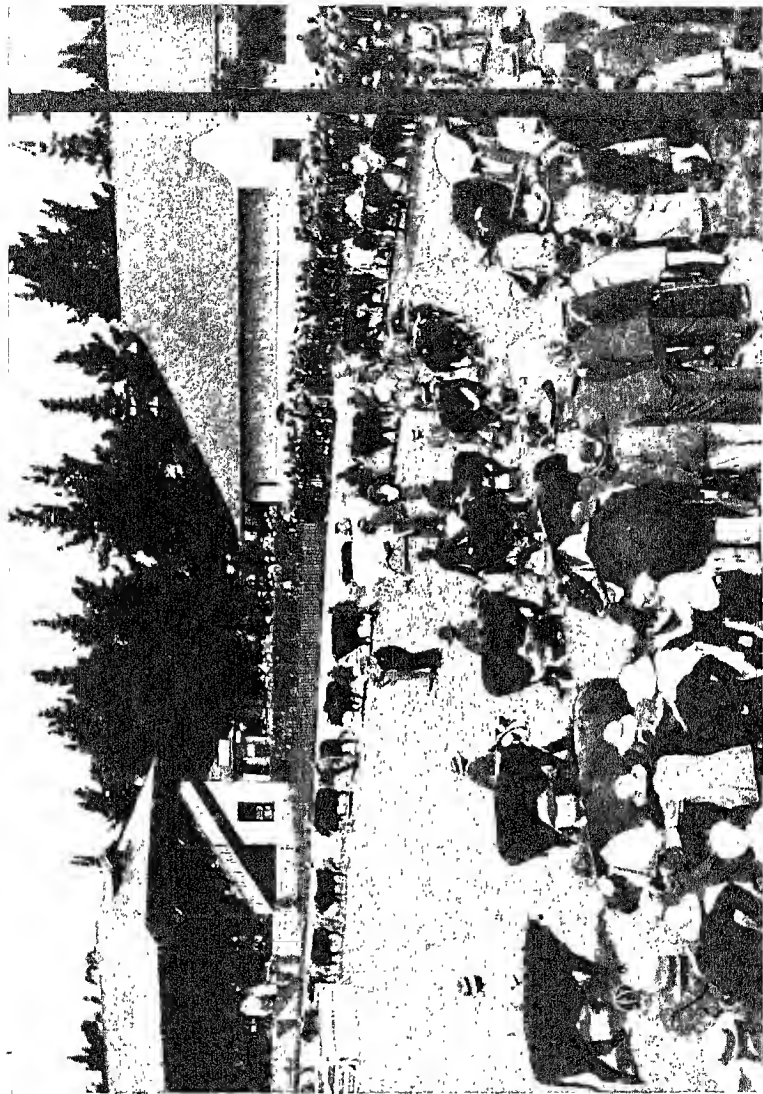


11.—The valleys and plains are highly cultivated and yield a golden harvest of fruit.

III.—Famous
for its sunshine,
South Africa's
hinterland is a
rich, fertile
carpet.

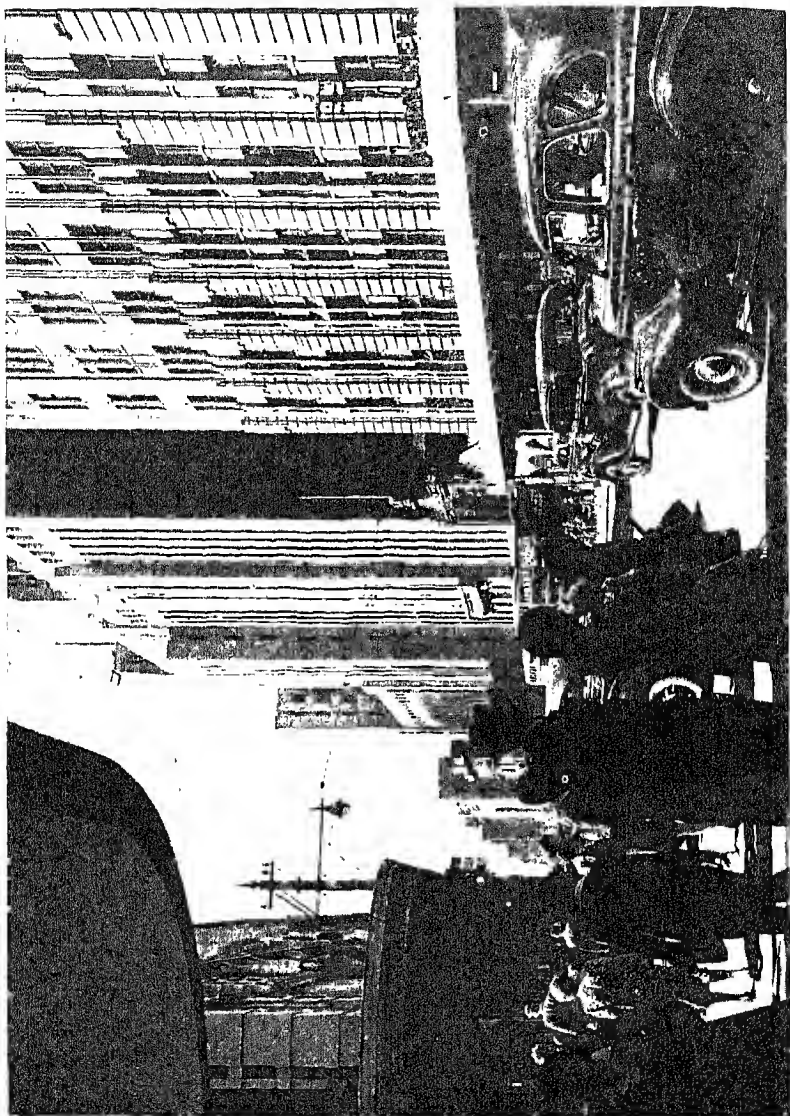


South Africa House

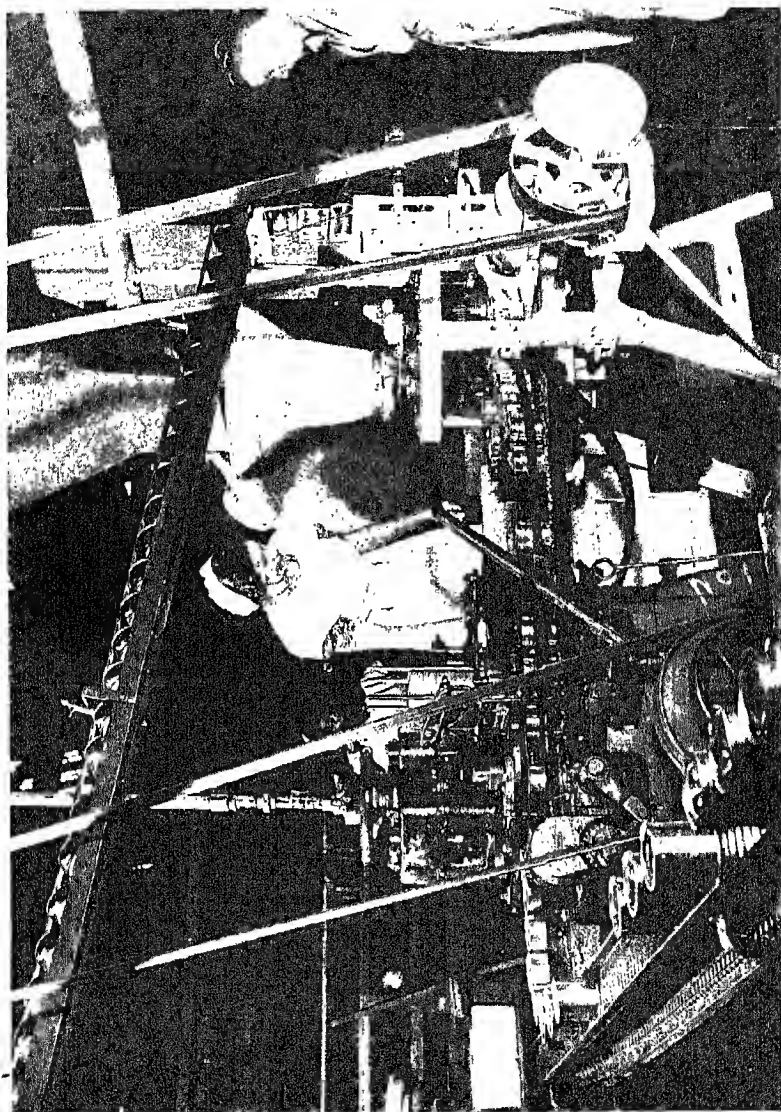


IV.—Large
scale cattle
farming is one
of the mainstays
of the country's
agriculture

V.—Every
amenity of
modern
progressive
cities awaits
the newcomer



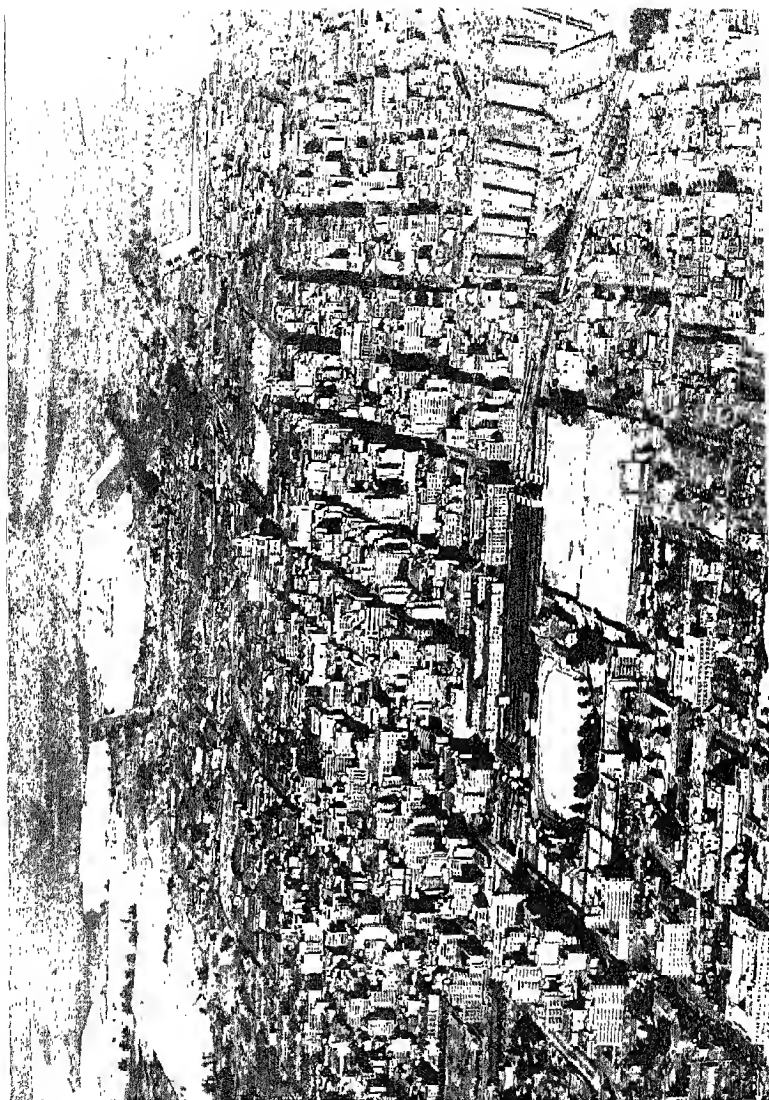
South African Riv.



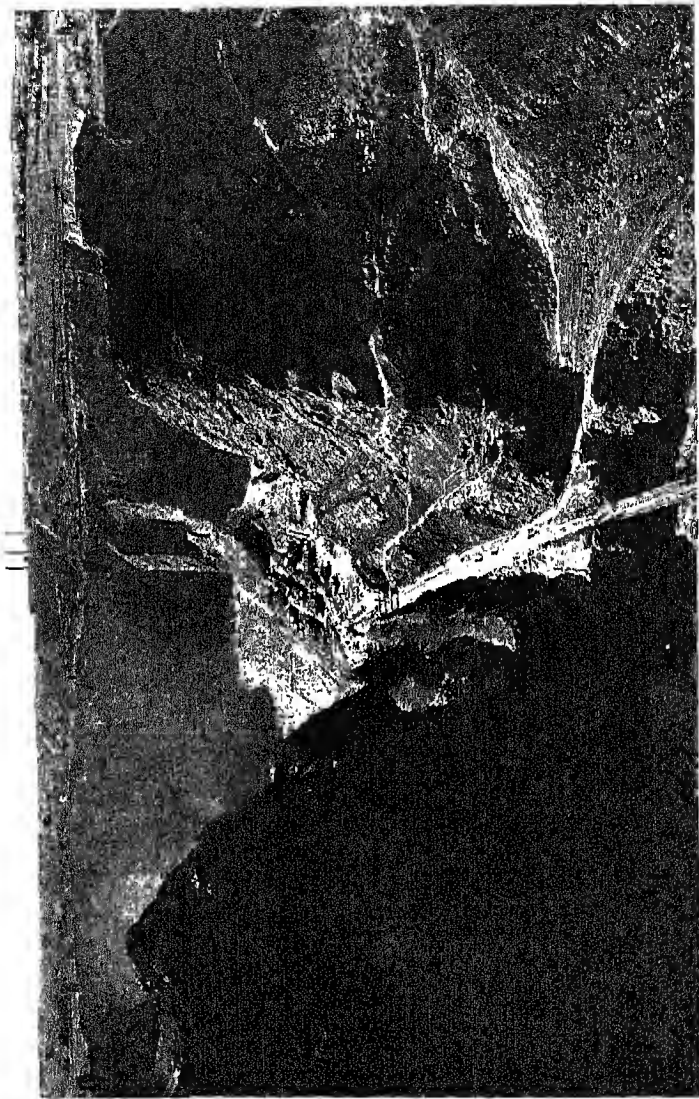
South Africa House

VI.—South
Africa's
secondary
industries face
an assured
future

VII.—
Johannesburg's
skyscrapers have
become a symbol
of the country's
youth and
vitality

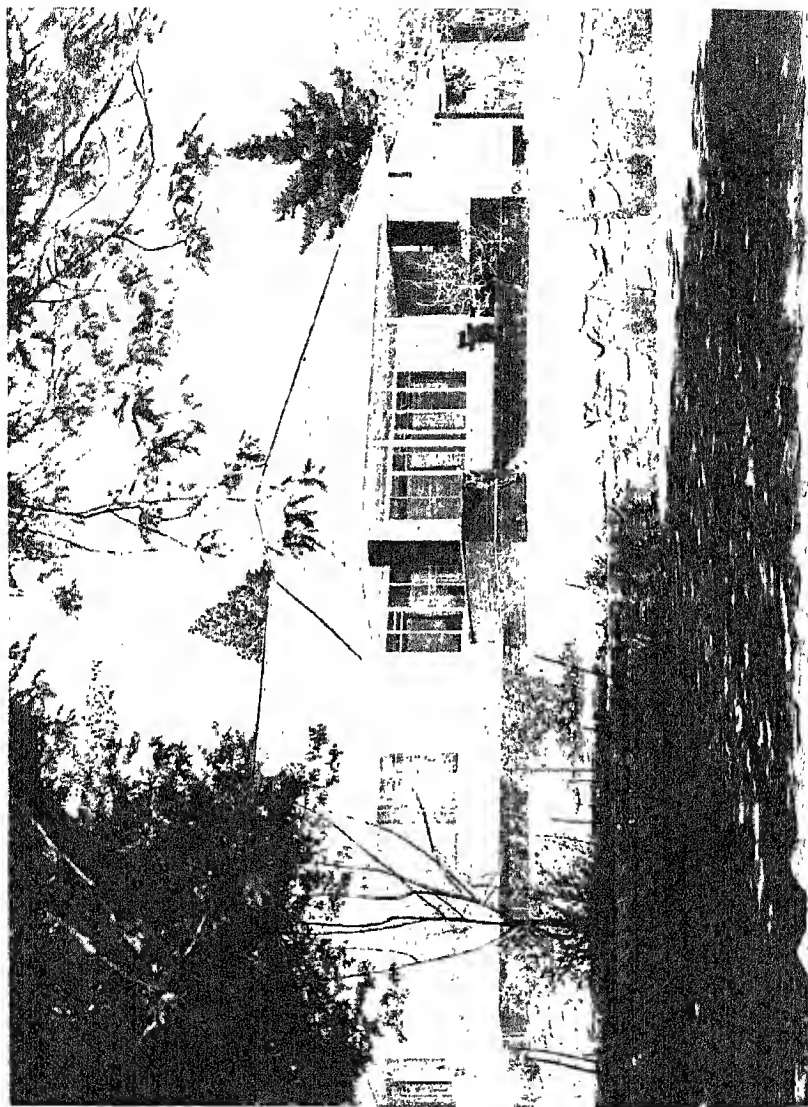


South African Rlys.

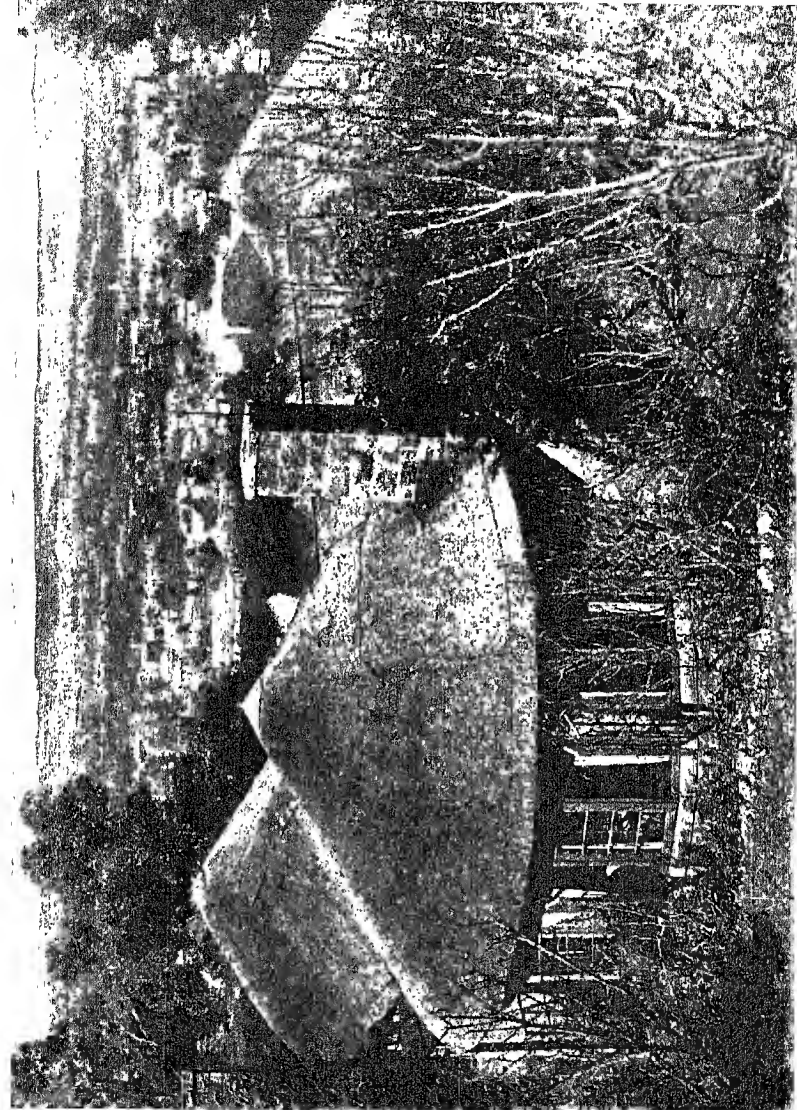


VIII.—
Diamonds and
gold are the
foundations on
which the
nation's
prosperity has
been solidly
built

IX.—South
Africa is a
young country
and modernity
is the keynote
of its
architecture



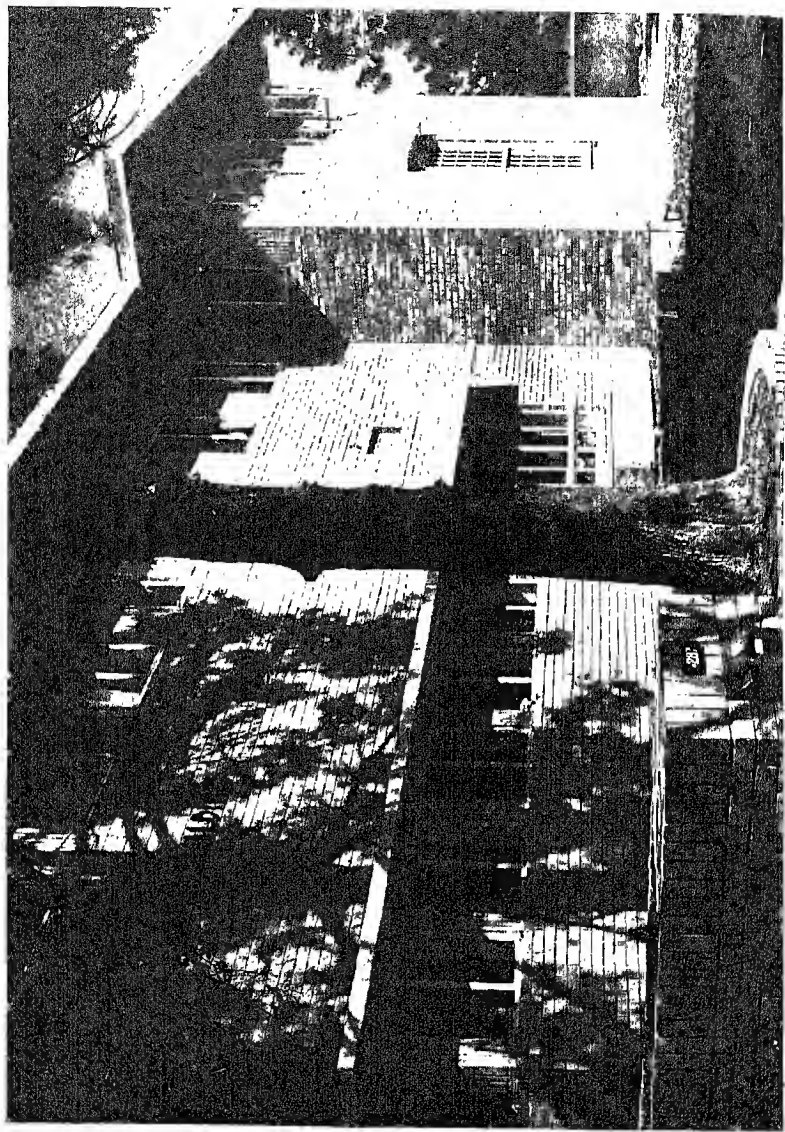
South Africa House



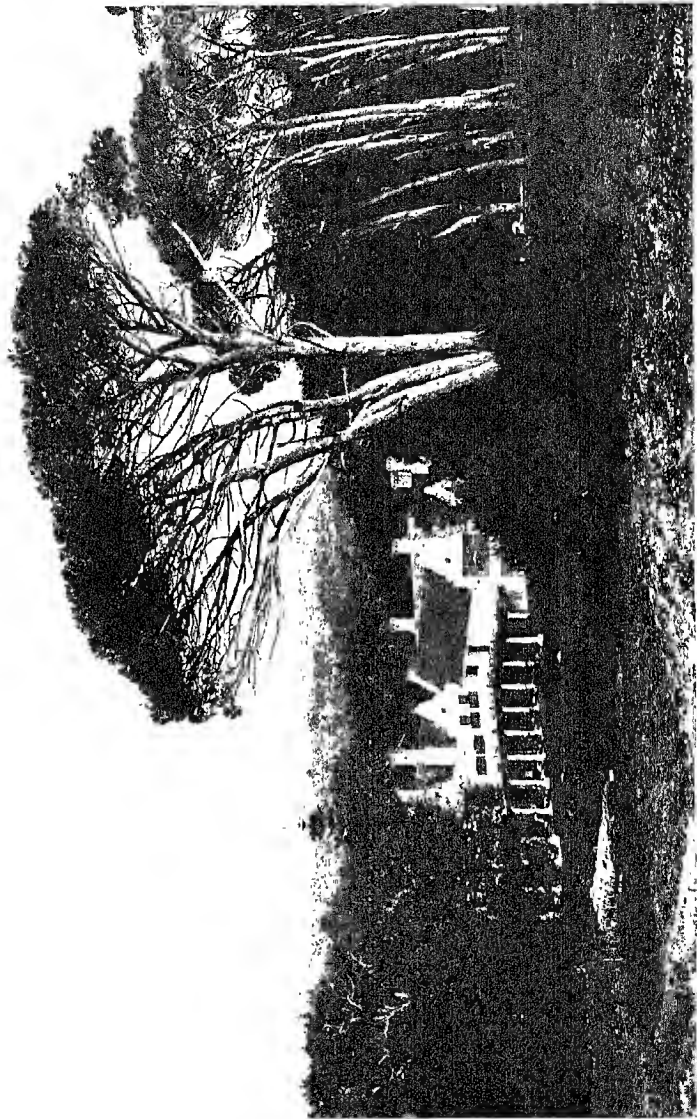
Constance Stuart

X.
Picturesque
houses add to
the suburban
charm of the
cities and towns

XI.—Well
endowed cultural
centres in fine
modern
buildings play
an important
part in children's
and young
people's leisure
hours



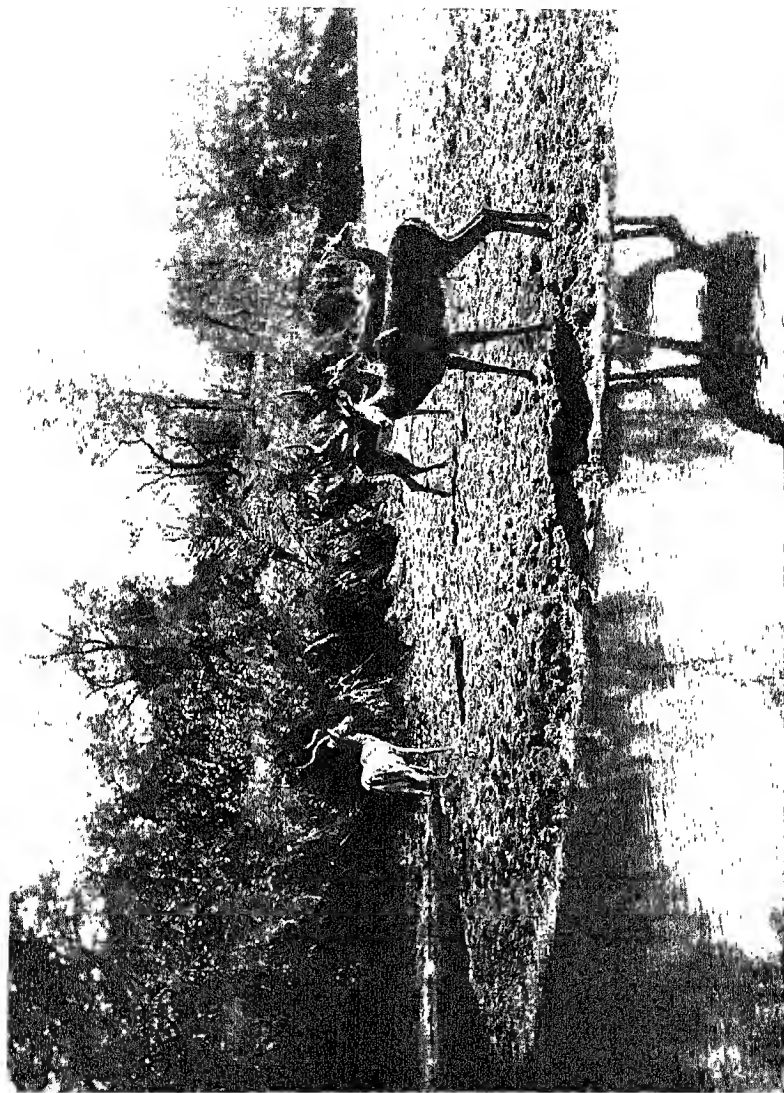
Constance Stuart



XII.—Lovely
old Dutch
gabled houses
are a
distinctive
feature of the
Cape landscape



XIII.—The
range of scenery
in South Africa
is infinite



XIV.—Untamed
Africa lies
within easy
reach of the
cities



XV.—South Africa's universities and schools compare with any in the world

Constance Stuart

SOUTH AFRICA TO-DAY

SOUTH AFRICA is like no other country in the world. It is utterly individual. It has its own peculiar problems—racial, political and economic—which are being solved in a way often misunderstood by idealists surveying the scene from the objective distance of 6,000 miles and more. From its turbulent past South Africa has developed what seems like a dual personality—two white races, two official languages, two national flags and two capital cities. *Despite this the nation is united and is proud of its joint heritage of freedom, its individuality, and is determined to maintain the high standards of living built up over the years.* A new settler will find himself coming into contact during his daily life with both sections of the community. He will find, except in a few, rare cases, that those whom he meets, whether English or Afrikaans-speaking, are first and foremost South Africans. This is a fundamental fact which must be understood from the start. There may be political cleavages from time to time, and one may hear vehemently expressed denunciations of one side or the other, but they will not alter the fact that South Africans, whether they are English or Afrikaans-speaking, are to-day one nation. Newcomers to the country, if they are wise, will realise that fact. South Africa needs immigrants to help in the immense development of the country which is visualised. But immigrants must become South Africans if they are to share in the country's future.

The day when settlers remained rigidly outside the "family circle," refusing to learn any other language but their own, abhorring the title "South African" and referring, even after twenty years prosperous residence

in South Africa, to England as "home," has passed.

New settlers are not asked to sever completely their ties with the countries of their origin. Indeed, to avoid this, patriotic societies such as the Sons of England, the Caledonian Society and the Cambrian Society flourish in all parts of the country. But if the new settlers are to help and benefit South Africa and receive in return all that the country has to offer, then they must above everything give their first allegiance to the country of their adoption and become true South Africans in the best sense of the word. Jingoism, whether it is English or Afrikaans, is equally damaging to the progress of a nation.

English and Afrikaans-speaking soldiers fought side by side in the last war as part of the South African Army and to-day that spirit is apparent in civilian life. A new settler might find his employer, or his employees, English or Afrikaans. It makes no difference. The way to regard it is simply that here is a South African. His political opinions, however odd or radical they may seem, are his own and as already stated, with the exception of a few "die-hards" is not carried over into personal relationships. South Africa's misfortune has been that a small, but vocal section of extremists have given an exaggerated idea to the world of the internal racial strife, and more misunderstanding and ignorance exists about the true position than in any other national problem.

Cost of Living

Another question to be answered is what is the cost of living in South Africa? Is the standard of living higher, say, than in Great Britain? The answer to the latter question is unquestionably "yes." Almost the whole of South Africa's employed white population comes within, what in Great Britain and other western countries would be considered, economically, the middle and upper or employing classes. The labouring classes in South Africa are confined almost exclusively to the native and coloured races. In 1940-41, for example, the average remuneration per head for all Europeans in

the mining industry was £406. A comparison of figures with the United Kingdom and other Dominions reveals that generally South Africa paid higher wages in most classes of employment, with the exception of Canada. Another factor is taxation. Direct taxation in South Africa is low. It falls under two main heads, Union and Provincial, the latter depending on the Province, varying between ten shillings and £5 per wage earner annually. Union normal tax applies to all incomes above £300 per annum, and ranges between 1s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. in the £ for salaried married persons, with various rebates for dependents and insurance. Super tax starts with incomes of £1,775 per annum and ranges between 2s. and 7s. 6d. in the £.

Despite, however, relatively high wages and low direct taxation, the cost of living in South Africa is expensive. This is dealt with in detail in a later chapter.

Climate

What is South Africa's climate like? South Africa is a sunny country, with an average daily sunshine far greater than London or New York. Johannesburg's average is 8.7 hours per day and Cape Town's 7.5 hours. This does not mean, however, that it does not rain in South Africa. Cape Town's winters have been compared with London's as far as rain is concerned, and Johannesburg, in summer, gets short but heavy rains and hailstorms throughout the season. By comparison with the northern countries, the South African publicity claim that it is a country of "perpetual" sunshine can easily be justified however.

Like all the other countries which participated in the war, South Africa is suffering at the moment from an acute housing shortage. Though the Government is taking steps to alleviate the position, careful consideration should be given to the question of transferring whole families to South Africa while this shortage exists.

Many of the endearing qualities of the British Isles will have to be forsaken by those who decide to settle in South Africa. Vast rolling areas of uninhabited veld

will replace the compact, deep green and lovely meadows of England. New, and what will probably seem by contrast, garish towns and villages will meet the eyes of those who love the age-old, picturesque villages of the English countryside. Home-life, as it exists in Britain, will be a thing of the past for the climate of South Africa has a tendency to drive people out of doors rather than indoors as is the case in northern countries. Clubs and cocktail lounges replace to some extent the public houses in Great Britain, for bars in South Africa are confined to men only.

These and similar differences are, however, simply a question of readjustment. To the adaptable man and woman compensation will be found for much that is left behind by the immigrant. They will find that South Africa with its towns and villages, wide open spaces, sunny and healthy climate has an appeal and a charm of its own.

Political Life

The Union of South Africa is a self-governing Dominion and a free and independent member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Its ties with Great Britain are voluntary, just as South Africa's participation in the war was by the free vote of the nation. The Union stands to-day on the threshold of immense development and is destined to play an ever increasing part in the affairs of the African continent, just as it is destined, not only because of its strategic position, but by its record in the war and the contribution of its statesmen, to play an important part in world affairs.

The pattern of life follows largely that forged in the centuries of civilisation of Great Britain and Western Europe. Parliament is based on that of the British system—"The King, a Senate and a House of Assembly." The House of Assembly consists of 153 members who are elected, with the exception of three, by all Europeans over the age of twenty-one, of either sex. The three exceptions are the representatives of the natives who are elected in the Cape Province by certain categories of

natives. In the other provinces the natives are voteless except for an indirect vote in the Senate.

The South African Senate is a comparatively small body consisting of forty-six members of whom thirty-six are elected and eight nominated. The King is represented directly in South Africa by the Governor-General, who is appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Government. The last two Governors-General have been South Africans, and there is unlikely to be any departure from this precedent.

Politics has been described as the second national sport of South Africa. The nation, as a whole, is intensely politically minded, and the deep, almost personal interest displayed by most sections of the community in controversial legislative matters and political disputes is indicative of the virility of the young and growing country. The Afrikaans section of the community is perhaps more politically conscious than the English section, this being particularly true of the country districts.

At the time of Union in 1910, General Botha was Prime Minister with General Smuts his deputy. Together they led the South African Party, composed of moderates, both English and Afrikaans, with General Hertzog leading a Nationalist Party composed of a section of the nation in favour of an extreme policy of secession from the British Empire to enable a republic to be formed. General Hertzog's party succeeded in gaining power in 1924 after an alliance with the Labour Party. In 1932, the Nationalists were defeated on the Gold Standard issue and there followed a merger between the Nationalist Party and the South African Party under the premiership of General Hertzog. The watering down by the Nationalist Party of their once anti-British sentiment did not please all the leaders of the Party, and Dr. Malan formed a new extreme Nationalist party, while an extreme British section broke away from General Smuts' leadership and formed themselves into a Dominion Party. Ultimately, the coalition party, returned at an election, emerged as the dominant political party calling itself the United South African National Party, with General

Hertzog at its head and General Smuts his deputy. This continued until the crisis of September 4, 1939, when the country, split on the issue of whether to declare war on Germany or not, voted for General Smuts' war policy and rejected General Hertzog's neutrality plea. It meant a new political alignment. The Dominion Party rejoined the United Party and General Hertzog emerged as a leading figure in a new "purified" nationalist party. There were internal dissensions in the Nationalist sections which led to various splits until to-day the political position is as follows :

The United South African National Party (United Party for short) led by Field Marshal Smuts ; the Re-United Nationalist Party led by Dr. Malan ; the Labour Party ; the Dominion Party.

Each of the four Provinces has its own legislature elected on the same franchise as the House of Assembly and empowered to deal with matters of a specific provincial nature. Matters chiefly concerning them are secondary and lower education, roads other than national roads, hospitals and charitable institutions and municipal and other local government. Every city and town has, of course, its elected municipal council headed by a Mayor.

South Africa has a judicial system of which it is deservedly proud. Based on the finest traditions of British and Dutch justice, its Supreme Court has won a high reputation for wisdom, impartiality and dignity. Minor cases are dealt with by a system of magistrates' courts, which are part of the Public Service, and appeals and major cases are handled by the Supreme Court. An appellate division, the highest court in the land, sits at Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, and in certain special cases appeal is permitted to the Privy Council in Great Britain.

The Public Service of South Africa is a professional body and is not affected by political changes. Entrance is, in many cases, by examination and an essential qualification, apart from being a Union national, is fluency in both the official languages of the country.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

IN the way the memorable skyline of Manhattan looms up as you enter New York harbour, as the strangely shaped Sugar Loaf beckons you into beautiful Rio de Janeiro, and the lovely Malabar Hill proclaims Bombay, so is Table Mountain a never-to-be-forgotten first impression of South Africa.

Rising, it seems, sheer out of the sea, the flat-topped mountain, often covered with a "tablecloth" of snowy, billowing cloud, its massive rock and heavily wooded slopes gleaming a score of different colours, is known to every child who has opened an illustrated geography book. To the home-coming South African, no matter how blasé he may have become, his first glimpse of the mountain sends a tingling thrill through him. To the new arrival the majesty of its vast bulk and dark, mysterious shadows is a symbol of the mighty Africa stretching beyond, holding for those who arrive for the first time, untold adventure.

Cape Town, straggling at the foot of the mountain, is one of the loveliest cities in the world, where nature and architecture have met and merged smoothly and amicably. Because of the mountain planted so squarely and solidly there, Cape Town is not a square, compact city. Its suburbs stretch for thirty miles, clinging mainly to the seashore and running up the green foothills at the base of Table Mountain. This cluster of seaside suburbs, with the lovely blue sea rolling on to the golden beaches, finds an immediate response in the hearts of every traveller. The little golden indentations at Sea Point might conceivably be the beaches of the South of France. The fishing ports, with the coming and going of the little

boats, resemble those in Cornwall or Devon, and the long, wide stretch of sand at Muizenburg might have been transferred from Australia.

As the ship draws into Cape Town harbour, the first glimpse is afforded the traveller of the amazingly diversified types which go to make up the Union. He will see black-skinned natives and he will hear the musical laughing dialects they speak; he will see the brown, swarthy "Cape coloureds" speaking the deep, guttural admixture of English and Afrikaans; and he will see ordinary Europeans like himself speaking with equal fluency both English and Afrikaans. He will begin to realise that South Africa has a population problem that probably no other country has had to face.

Ten Million Population

Briefly, the total population of the Union is about ten and a half millions, larger than that of any other Dominion except Canada. Of this total, approximately two and a quarter million are of European origin; about one million are "Cape Coloureds," and Indians; and about seven and a quarter million belong to the native (mainly Bantu) races. The majority of the white people in South Africa are either Afrikaaners, who are descendants of the original Dutch and French Huguenot settlers, or English-speaking South Africans whose forebears were the British colonists and immigrants. Europeans in South Africa are outnumbered by non-Europeans by four to one.

Known also as Boers, the Afrikaans section of the community is strongly individualistic and belongs to the Calvinist or Reformed tradition of Protestantism. A section is inclined to a republican form of government on the basis of the old Boer Republic, but many have taken their stand for the retention of the British Commonwealth connection. Proof of this was afforded in the war when the volunteer army included large numbers of genuine Afrikaaners, whose decision to throw in their lot in the fight against fascism often meant bitter family feuds.

Two Languages

Another significant fact is that most of the leaders of practical politics in the Union have emerged from pure Afrikaner stock. In the years of political strife and bitter antagonism between the Afrikaaners and the English, a compromise was forged and to-day all South Africans are seriously endeavouring to speak both English and Afrikaans.

Greatly aided by the impetus of war, a really bilingual, genuinely South African population will emerge in the years to come from this progressive fusion of the two main European elements of the white population. At present there are 350,000 people in South Africa who speak English only, but under South Africa's vigorous educational policy, which makes it compulsory to learn the two official languages, English and Afrikaans, it is expected that before long bilingualism will be practically 100 per cent. Realisation of this fact is essential to any immigrant who intends making South Africa his home. The days when English South Africans speak of Great Britain as home have gone. Home is South Africa, and once this is accepted there must be accepted with it the fact that there are two official languages, and that fluency in both is the first of the contributions which everyone is expected to make to the future welding of the two white races.

A small, but at the moment extremely complicated, section of South Africa's population problem is provided by the Indians. Brought originally under contract to assist the sugar planters in Natal, they number to-day over 220,000. Their dispute with the South African Government has reached the realms of international politics, and from time to time serious racial disturbances occur in Natal, which has the largest section of this Indian population.

Native Population

According to official estimates, there are 7,630,500 natives in the Union. They form the whole background of the population. They carry the country by their

manual labour and hold a vitally important part in the future economy of South Africa. The relationship between white men and black men is South Africa's central problem. Almost the whole of South Africa's employed white population is what is known in Great Britain and other western countries as, economically, the middle and upper or employing classes. The remainder, the non-Europeans, outnumbering the white races by four to one, is the labouring class. Perhaps the most revealing indication of the distinction existing between the white and black peoples is afforded by the relative wage earning capacities. In most European countries, the difference in average earnings between skilled and unskilled labour is usually about 50 per cent. In South Africa it is hundreds per cent. In 1940-41, the average remuneration per head for all Europeans in the mining industry was £406, while that for non-Europeans was £33 (to this must be added the cost of free housing, food and medical treatment supplied to natives by the mines). For manufacturing industries the comparable figures for that year were, European £261, non-European £60.

In the future, great possibilities lie in the economic development of the natives. South African statesmen and industrialists are keenly aware of the great benefits which would accrue economically from the general raising of the standard of living of the natives.

In 1936 there were about 5,500,000 natives settled in the rural areas against 1,150,000 in the urban areas. To-day, at least one-third of the total native population has become permanently urbanised, which means that to a large extent they have foresaken their tribal way of life.

The "problem children" are what is known as the "coloureds." There are 880,000 coloured people the majority of whom are the offspring of mixed marriages and liaisons between the white settlers and the native races. They form a hard-working, peaceful section of the community and have a comparatively high standard of living. Many are highly skilled as artisans and a large

proportion played a splendid part in the war. To-day, marriages between white races and the native races are sternly forbidden by law and heavy penalties attach to the crime of miscegenation. The law, incidentally, is extremely severe, too, in the matter of intoxicating drink being supplied to natives. Any white person guilty of selling or giving alcoholic liquor to natives is liable to heavy punishment.

There is one other section—fortunately a small one—that forms part of the South African community. This is known as the “poor whites,” Europeans who have fallen to a level of poverty which is below the standards of a percentage of the native races. Their number to-day is not known, though it was estimated in 1922 to be about 220,000. Now the figure is probably considerably lower as the result of the war, new industrialisation and the rehabilitation schemes of the Government.

If the people are varied, so are the towns in which they are distributed. From the lovely green and scenically unsurpassable country of the Cape, one can find oneself, after a few hours’ rail journey, in the wastes of what is known as the Karroo ; the semi-tropical, lush beauty of Natal lies adjacent to the rolling, sun-baked plains devoid of vegetation that make up the Orange Free State. The Transvaal is a combination of almost all the Provinces. High mountains, miles of rolling veld and tropical forests are found here. The Transvaal, too, holds the Rand, the most highly industrialised section of the country which has also the bulk of the European population.

In 1941 seventy out of every hundred of the European population of the Union were urban and over half of these were living in thirty-three towns, each having more than 5,000 Europeans. Most of these thirty-three towns, however, are in turn grouped into no more than seven main urban centres, which together contain about half the white population of South Africa. They are, in order of size, Johannesburg with Pretoria ; Cape Town ; Durban ; Port Elizabeth ; East London ; Bloemfontein ; Kimberley. The following comparison between South

African and English towns and cities as far as size and calling are concerned, was once made by a British visitor to South Africa. While no accurate comparison is, of course, possible, the table indicates in broad outline similarities which a Britisher found between Britain and South Africa :

Cape Town	.	.	.	Plymouth
Port Elizabeth	.	.	.	Lowestoft
East London	.	.	.	Folkestone
Durban	.	.	.	Southampton
Pietermaritzburg	.	.	.	Peterborough
Bloemfontein	.	.	.	Chester
Pretoria	.	.	.	York
Kimberley	.	.	.	Accrington
Johannesburg	.	.	.	Bradford
Germiston	.	.	.	Eccles
Benoni	.	.	.	Crewe
Krugersdorp	.	.	.	Wallsend
Boksburg	.	.	.	Jarrow

GOLD INDUSTRY

GOLD is the mainstay of South Africa. It spells bread and butter, fuel and light, rent and all the ordinary necessities of life for half the population of the Union, directly or indirectly, just as it spells the rise and fall of shares in the stock markets of a dozen different countries. In South Africa gold is no fairy substance, nor is it the strange symbol that an economist uses. It is real and tangible. One-third of the world's total annual production is won from the goldfields of the Witwatersrand, and the winning of it makes one of the most thrilling stories of the machine age ever told, just as the discovery of gold on a bare, wind-swept stretch of veld a little more than sixty years ago is a saga filled with adventure, tragedy, failure and success that will probably never be equalled.

Born of gold and grown up on gold is Johannesburg. It is celebrating its sixtieth birthday this year. In 1880, lonely, barren farms on the desolate ridge thirty miles from the capital of the Boer Republic changed hands for the price of a team of oxen. In 1884 came the first gold strike and these same farms were changing hands at prices ranging from £6,000 to £70,000. One of these farms was laid out as a town and later became Johannesburg. Fantastic fortunes were made and lost before the process of amalgamation and joint stock company operation produced a relative calm that was a strange sequel to the turbulence and anarchy which followed gold's discovery. As the Reef was mined deeper, more complicated and costly did the operation become. Shafts were dug deeper and deeper into the earth until today the deepest goes down 8,600 feet, well below sea level.

Gold lured from the Kimberley diamond mines men like J. B. Robinson, Cecil Rhodes, Barney Barnato, and Alfred Beit, whose names to-day are inseparable from the story of South Africa. Gold has also lured countless numbers of adventurers from every country in the world.

They flocked to the tented town of Johannesburg, with its unmade streets, ankle deep in mud and dung, its laws the code of the adventurer and the gambler. Fantastic stories of success and failure were soon to be written.

It was soon found that the fabulous vein of gold spread eastwards and westwards from Johannesburg, and towns began to spring up until now they form "a necklace" with Johannesburg the pendant. That was the beginning of South Africa's most thickly populated industrial townships. The Witwatersrand is a never-to-be-forgotten sight to the newly arrived. Stretching as far as he can see are the strange, white and yellow, man-made pyramids presiding over great shaft headgears, tremendous machinery and colonies of workers' houses. These mine dumps, which are the trade mark of the Witwatersrand, are a monument to the machine age. In one year alone machinery and the men who work it raised on the Witwatersrand a quantity of ore equal to the quantity of rock in ten great pyramids. To build the great pyramid of Gizeh, according to Herodotus, 100,000 men slaved for thirty years. In one year 400,000 men on the Rand raised the dumps that stand there to-day. No comparison could be carried further to demonstrate human technical progress. The gold mines represent the highest degree of industrialisation ever achieved. In one mine alone, if its total underground development for one year could be placed end to end, it would stretch for thirty-five miles, which is more than ten miles longer than the often imagined Dover to Calais tunnel. So great is the underground development that it is possible for a man to walk from Johannesburg, a distance of forty miles eastward, several thousand feet below the surface of the earth. The task of making

working conditions so far underground agreeable has been the major concern of Witwatersrand mining engineers. Elaborate air conditioning machinery provides adequate supplies of good air and ensures an atmosphere in which human efficiency is at its best. The safety factor in the mines is another major concern. So thorough are the preventative methods that the fatality rate decreased from 4.21 per thousand in 1910, to an average of under 1.50 for the period 1941-44.

Every modern device to ensure the safety, health and comfort of the workers is to be found to-day on the Witwatersrand. Underground workings are brilliantly lighted electrically, measures to combat silicosis are the finest science can devise, and fire and gas hazards have been almost eliminated.

Silicosis has not yet been completely eliminated, but men taking up underground work in the mines of the Witwatersrand can reasonably expect no great risk of incurring silicosis, and can live an ordinary, normal working life, comparable with that obtained in any other industrial enterprise.

There are now forty-seven large gold mining companies in the Witwatersrand area. Each of these companies is a separate unit, having its own body of shareholders, and electing its own directors, and being equipped with its own clerical and executive staffs. The opportunities these provide for skilled workmen of every trade are obvious. In addition, the number of gold mines must increase. To the question "Will gold be replaced by some other substance or economic method such as barter?" the experts have an emphatic answer. For many hundreds of years gold has been recognised universally as the main basis of international credit, and in the post-war world a logical expectation would be that the position of gold, representing something solid and reliable in a world of changing values, will be strengthened. The experts go further. There appear, they say, to be valid reasons to anticipate the demand for gold will be on a still greater scale now that the war is over—during which incomparably vaster sums of money were

expended than in the last war and large scale production made astounding technical progress. They regard as possible that within five years' time, or even less, a substantial increase in the price of gold will be found necessary so that the output of gold can be expanded to a new level of value consistent with the requirements of international credits.

Mining Opportunities

What opportunities do the gold mines offer? The underground European labour force on the Witwatersrand represents about sixty per cent. of the total European mine workers. At present about 40,000 Europeans are employed in gold mining operations and there are 393,000 natives engaged in work on the mines. Every European engaged for work underground must be in possession of a "red ticket," i.e., a certificate from the Miners Phthisis Medical Bureau, that he has passed a medical examination permitting him to work underground for a maximum of 48 hours per week. These tickets must be renewed by medical examination at intervals not exceeding six months. Mine officials are engaged on a monthly basis, and day's pay men and piece workers—they are contractors—on a daily basis. Minimum rates of pay are laid down for all officials up to the status of mine captain and for most classes of day's pay men. All persons who have worked underground in mines belonging to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for a period of six months are entitled to a minimum of sixteen shillings per shift and after three years a minimum of twenty shillings per shift. In 1940 (latest available return) the typical average rates of pay for day's pay men were :

Trammer (the least skilled of the European workers, whose functions underground are roughly that of an odd job man)	21/2 per shift.
Timberman (shaft), the men who timber in and strengthen the sides of the shafts	23/11 per shift.
Timbermen (stopes)	22/- per shift.
Pipe-fitters and track-layers	21/10 per shift.

Fitters	.	.	.	.	25/2	per shift.
Pumpmen	.	.	.	.	20/5	per shift.
Pumpfitters	.	.	.	.	26/1	per shift.
Engine drivers	.	.	.	.	26/8	per shift.

On many mines, bonus schemes for both officials and day's pay men are arranged, whereby efficient work is rewarded by bonus payments additional to the normal rates of pay.

The average annual cash earnings in 1940 of all European employees on the Witwatersrand Mines, including the staff, but excluding medical officers and men on active service, was £431.

Additional benefits provided by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines include a medical benefit allowance; a provident fund, a savings branch allowance and a cost of living allowance. The Chamber of Mines has also granted holiday leave privileges comparing favourably with those of any similar industry in the world. Underground officials are entitled to thirty days' leave, with pay, after each year of continuous service; to accumulated leave and to long leave, which is usually four months' leave, after five years of continuous service. Day's pay men and contractors working underground are entitled to three weeks' leave with pay after the first year of continuous service; four weeks after two years and four weeks with five weeks' pay after completion of every subsequent year of continuous service. Every European employee earning £600 or more a year is insured against risk of death or injury arising out of or in the course of his employment. If earning less than £600 he falls under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In general, the health, comfort and safety of the mine employees are one of the chief considerations of the mines, not only from the economic but also from the humanitarian point of view.

Whilst gold is the key to the Union's prosperity, other mining industries exist. Of these coal is the most important; but the diamond industry, which has declined of recent years, is again, beginning to gain an important place in the Union's exports. Gold maintains the

premier place and, when taken into account, places South Africa in an exceptional position with regard to foreign exchange.

South Africa is the most important gold producing country in the world, and as such has a tremendous purchasing power. The total wage bill came to £29 millions (in addition to the value of free housing, food and medical attention for all natives) in 1938. The industry spent in that year £31 million on stores of all kinds, about £10 million of which were spent on stores from overseas. The output of gold in 1938 was 12.16 million ounces, valued at £87 million.

The output of saleable coal in 1938 was about 17½ million tons valued at £4½ millions. The average pithead price of coal was 4s. 11d. per short ton in the Transvaal and 6s. 9d. in Natal.

The output of diamonds in 1938 was valued at £3½ millions.

The re-valuation in the price of gold from 85s. per fine oz. in 1932 to 172s. 3d. in 1945 meant a big influx of capital into industry attracted by the extra profitability, and the spending of this money was a powerful stimulus to secondary industry, so that the whole economy of the country has been built around gold.

INDUSTRIALISATION AND LABOUR CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIALISATION. That, in a single word, spells South Africa's future and opens up for the would-be settler a vast and encouraging vista. For secondary industry, more than anything else, is destined to absorb the greatly increased population that South Africa will get in the years that lie ahead. General Smuts, in a recent address, spoke of South Africa as being on the "great divide"—hitherto mainly an agricultural country, there was no doubt, he said, that she was destined to become largely an industrial one. Certainly the greatest structural change in South Africa's economy in the present century has been the rapid industrialisation, but it is unquestioned that the country still stands only at the threshold of industrial development. Great plans have been laid for the future—plans which foreshadow great new factories to serve, not only the whole of the African continent, but the Middle East and the Levant as well.

South Africa's claim to fame in the world rests on her mineral wealth and agricultural products. The words South Africa are synonymous with gold, diamonds and fine-quality fruits, but it is not generally realised that South Africa is now an industrial country, with more of the European population employed in industry than in mining or agriculture. Impressive though the industrial expansion has been in the past, it will be even more impressive in the future. South Africa is the richest country in the world, in relation to her small population, and her people are exceptionally keen and progressive. For many years to come there will be sound opportunity

for industrial and commercial development on a large scale, and wide scope, both for the employee from the British Isles who wishes for a fuller life, and the British business man who wishes to establish himself and his capital in a country where the encouragement of private enterprise still has a high value.

To appreciate present conditions in South Africa, it is necessary to have some knowledge of the growth of industry and commerce. From 1652, when the Cape was first settled by colonists from Holland, until 1914, business consisted mainly of wholesaling and retailing. Agriculture was the main concern of the people, and the function of the business community was the importation and sale of goods produced in industrial countries—England, America and Germany, which were needed on the farms and in the homes: agricultural implements and supplies on the one hand, and clothing and household equipment on the other. There was a small amount of local industry, brought into being by the discovery of gold and diamonds, but it was not until 1914 that industrialisation in its true sense really began. Limited cargo space, and high freight and insurance rates, put up the prices of imported goods and became, in effect, a protective tariff behind which prospective local manufacturers could establish industries to produce goods in short supply—at competitive prices. Once born, those industries were not disposed to die quietly when world trade conditions returned to the new normal. They asked for a proper protective tariff for local industry, and this was granted in 1925. From that time, industry went ahead steadily, opening new factories, developing raw materials, increasing power and transport facilities—even opening its own steelworks. In 1939, war again gave local industry a tremendous impetus. Existing industries expanded, new ones started and, fortunately, South Africa was able to become a major supplier of vital weapons, equipment and food to all the forces in the Middle East.

To-day there are over 10,000 private industrial establishments (apart from government and municipal

undertakings) in the Union. Of these, 1,400 employ more than fifty persons and together employ 76 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in industry. 5,000 private establishments employ fewer than ten persons. Out of a total European population of approximately 2½ million, 124,707 are employed in private industry. The total gross value of industrial output for the year 1943-44 was £300 million. The biggest industry, on this basis, was food and drink, with a total gross output of £86 million. Next in order were metal and engineering, chemicals, textiles and clothing.

Trade Unions are highly developed and every industry of importance has its own. Though the trade union movement is strong, there has been surprisingly little labour trouble or unrest for very many years, thanks mainly to the efficient working of the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924. This Act provides for the establishment of industrial councils, consisting of employers or registered employers' organisations on the one hand, and registered trade unions or groups of trade unions on the other. These bodies, when registered, deal with any matter of mutual interest and take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention and settlement of disputes within the industry. Agreements concluded may be made binding upon both employees and employers by the Minister of Labour, and strikes and lock-outs prohibited for the term of the agreement. Revision of the agreement is made by the council. This system works very well and ensures that demands for wage increases and other concessions are made in a responsible manner, thoroughly investigated from both points of view, and, when settled to common satisfaction, have the authority of the Government behind them.

Official Wage Act

Industries which are not unionised are covered by the Official Wage Act and the Union Wage Board. This consists of three members and has the power, when directed by the Minister of Labour, to make a complete investigation into any classes of employees in any section

of trade. Any recommendations made by the Board take into account the responsibility of the work performed, the possible danger to health or life and the conditions and general nature of the work. These points are considered jointly with the desirability of paying wages at such rates as will enable the employees to support themselves in accordance with civilised standards, and a minimum wage is laid down.

The Union has a complete code of industrial laws, two of which are concerned primarily with the regulation of wages and other conditions of employment. Under the Industrial Conciliation Act, these matters may form the subject of agreement between organized employers and employees, and the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare has the power to apply the provisions of such agreements to all employers and employees in the industry concerned. Where industries are unable to make use of this voluntary machinery for the regulation of labour conditions, the Wage Act may be applied. Under this Act, the Wage Board, appointed by the Governor-General, may be called upon to investigate conditions in any industry and to submit recommendations to the Minister.

The Union Government has never attempted to lay down a general basic wage. The principle observed in all Union legislation in regard to minimum wages is that the conditions in each industry and occupation must be taken into account when wages are being fixed.

In view of the difference between the standard of living of civilized and uncivilized persons, the gradual introduction of civilized unskilled and semi-skilled workers into industry has necessitated special provisions being made for this class of workers in wage-regulating instruments. Industrial and commercial interests are co-operating with the Government in bringing about the necessary changes in wage rates.

A system of compulsory apprenticeship to certain of the more highly skilled trades is in force in the Union. The object is to provide the youth of South Africa with adequate opportunities not only to receive a training in

skilled trades, but also to follow technical courses which are parallel to the secondary cultural courses offered by the high schools. The matter is regulated by special legislation in the form of the Apprenticeship Act, 1922. Through the medium of joint committees consisting of representatives of employers and employees, each industry, subject to the provisions of the Act, is given a voice in the regulation of its own affairs in the matter of apprenticeship.

Protection for Industry

Towards the development of manufacturing industries, the Union Government has adopted a policy of moderate and discriminate protection. The Customs Tariff Act has been specially adapted and makes provision for maximum, intermediate, and minimum rates of duty. Normally the intermediate rates are imposed on goods imported into the country, and become the effective tariff for the protection of Union industries, primary and secondary. The maximum is only imposed in special cases. A further measure of assistance is granted by the free admission, for use in manufacturing processes, of raw or semi-manufactured materials not produced within the Union. Provision also exists for suspended duties which are intended to give the additional protection necessary during the first few years of production. Suspended duties may be brought into force by proclamation. In addition to the ordinary and suspended duties, the principle of special dumping duties has been adopted. These duties may be imposed whenever, after investigation by responsible official authority, the Government is satisfied that dumping is taking place to the detriment of local producing and manufacturing interests. Protection is granted to industries provided they have the capacity to meet the demands of consumers substantially in regard to quantity, quality and price; that they afford material scope for employment; and that they maintain satisfactory labour conditions.

Until recently, there was no general scheme of unemployment insurance in South Africa. Now, however,

a fully comprehensive scheme has been introduced which is financed by contributions by employees, employers and the state.

All questions concerning labour in South Africa, particularly in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations, are complicated by the existence of the numerically predominant native and coloured sections of the population. In the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the skilled trades are, by long-standing custom, mainly reserved for Europeans, though there are exceptions where members of the native races have established themselves in certain skilled trades. In Natal the Indian is employed in some skilled trades, while in Cape Province, Malays and coloureds (of mixed descent) form a proportion of the journeymen in many trades. The bulk of the unskilled work in most occupations is performed by native or coloured labour.

Labour Conditions

Conditions of labour in South Africa are generally very good and can compare with the highest standards anywhere in the world. Every factory is registered and must be passed by a factory inspector before it is allowed to operate. There are stringent regulations covering the number of employees, amount of window space in relation to floor area, artificial lighting, washing facilities, rest rooms, toilets and fire and accident precautions. As most of the factories have been built in recent years they are clean, light and airy.

Wages in South Africa vary from industry to industry, but it can be said in general that the wages paid enable the employee to maintain himself and his family at a decent standard of living. Below are given the rates of pay for some of the industries covered by the Industrial Conciliation Act, but when considering them, three factors must be borne in mind: (1) They are only approximate rates, because the rate varies in different areas of the country, dependant upon the cost of living in each particular locality. (2) These are all minimum rates and many employees earn considerably more than

the standard minimum. (3) To these rates must be added approximately 37 per cent. for the authorised cost of living allowance.

PRINTING TRADE : All journeymen earn between £8 and £9 per week. Working week is 40-44 hours.

BUILDING TRADE : Carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians and masons earn 3s. 6d. per hour.

Painters, glaziers and paper-hangers earn 3s. 3d., for a 43 hour week.

ENGINEERING : Blacksmiths, boiler-makers, fitters, turners, moulders, pattern-makers and electricians earn 3s. 3d. per hour. Working week is 46 hours.

FURNITURE : Cabinet-makers, carvers, upholsterers, machinists, chair-makers and polishers earn £7-£8 per week (46 hours).

MOTOR MECHANICS : £7-£8 per week. The working week is 46 hours.

It is not easy to give an exact picture of conditions in South Africa for black-coated clerical workers. Variations are as great as in England. As a general guide, however, it may be said that the hours in most offices are from 9 to 5.30 and that as the majority of offices are modern, conditions of work are good. It is not uncommon for senior staff to have 1½ hours for lunch and three weeks' holiday each year. Wages are paid according to the age of the employee, length of service, nature of the work, responsibility undertaken and the size, standing and volume of business of the employer. Juniors start at about £12 10s. od. per month and, from then on, it is dependant upon the ability of the employee, in conjunction with the other factors previously mentioned, whether he earns £30, £50 or £100 per month. Office workers, too, are paid a cost of living allowance. The official figure laid down by the Government is £3 8s. od. per month, but a number of firms pay more. Many of the larger firms have pension schemes.

Distributive Workers

Distributive workers (shop assistants) are paid an official minimum wage, which for men is about £25 per

month. For women, the official minimum is about £14 per month. Good assistants usually earn more than the minimum, and over and above their basic wage are paid the official cost of living allowance.

Department stores in South Africa may be divided into two groups (*a*) the old-fashioned, credit-granting class with a select customer list and (*b*) the more modern establishment (misnamed bazaars), operating on a cash basis and selling every conceivable personal and household requirement.

As a result of absorptions and amalgamations, the latter cash stores have been grouped into four or five separate dominating companies with branches at all important retail trading centres of the Union, and with their own buying offices in London, New York and elsewhere.

South Africa has no equivalent of the drug store which figures so outstandingly in America, though some years ago an ambitious attempt was made to establish a chain of drug stores in Johannesburg on the American model. Hundreds of chemist shops throughout the Union confine their trading to pharmaceutical, toilet and such like merchandise.

A head office manager earns a minimum of £200 per month, a branch manager £100, secretary and a sales manager £60 to £70 per month, and an outside salesman £45 to £50.

As for the clerical staff, anything from £35 to £55 would be expected by adults of long service, and juniors are paid from £10 per month upwards. An average typist earns £25, and efficient lady secretaries command to-day £35 per month, or more, according to ability. Native office and store boys average £10 per month.

Office rents have increased considerably in the last few years and there is a serious shortage of accommodation throughout the country. An office 15 feet by 15 feet in Johannesburg is rented at about £8 per month and might be obtained at a £1 or so cheaper, if available, at coast centres such as Cape Town or Durban.

Commercial travellers must, by law, receive a minimum salary of £33 10s. od. per month, plus cost of living allowance. In addition, most travellers have their own arrangements with the employing firm regarding commissions, car allowance and expense allowance. It is not uncommon for a good traveller to earn £80 or £100, or more, per month.

How to get a Job

The question which prospective settlers wish answered is "what is the best way to get a job in South Africa?" Obviously, the best course is to go to the Union and apply for jobs which are advertised or call on companies to whom the applicant's knowledge or skill would be useful.

Two other methods are : Obtain the names of South African firms from a good South African directory in a public library and write to a selected list, giving full details of qualifications and experience. Place an advertisement in the South African newspapers. It will be appreciated that the last two methods are not quite as good as the first because firms do not always feel disposed to give a definite offer of employment to someone 6,000 miles away whom they have not seen.

Two further questions which sometimes concern intending residents are (1) bi-lingualism and (2) the acceptance of the British worker in the Union. As the two questions are related, one answer will cover both. Though the official languages of the country are English and Afrikaans, the commercial language is English and it is not strictly necessary to speak Afrikaans. In many cases, however, it is a definite asset to speak Afrikaans. For example, a shop assistant would be well advised to learn it because many customers would be Afrikaners, who could probably speak English as well as the assistant, but who would appreciate being addressed in their mother tongue. Moreover, a carpenter would probably find that many of his fellow employees were Afrikaners who would have a greater respect for the newcomer if he were able to say even a few words in Afrikaans. In

principal, it is a good policy to learn some Afrikaans, because it proves to South Africans that the new arrival from England is prepared to try to understand South Africa's own particular problems and conditions.

PROFESSIONS

LIKE the rest of the British Commonwealth, South Africa is a jealous guardian of the high standards expected of those practising the professions. Legislation governing the ethics and the qualifications necessary to practise is strict, and though professional qualifications demanded in Britain and other British countries are generally acceptable in South Africa there are occasional exceptions, like the legal profession, for example. The Union's judicial system is Roman Dutch, modified by statute law, and would-be barristers and attorneys in the Union must pass examinations in these subjects in addition to having the normal legal qualifications demanded in Britain. Pleadings in the courts are in English or Afrikaans at the choice of the litigant. While bilingualism in the professions is not demanded by law (except in the case of those taking up appointments in the Civil Service), a knowledge of both languages is obviously an advantage.

Most of the statutes governing the various professions can be seen on application to South Africa House, London. Here, however, is a brief outline of what is necessary if a new-comer to the Union wishes to resume his or her profession.

Medical Law

The law regarding registration of medical practitioners, dentists, chemists and druggists is contained in Union Act 13 of 1928, as amended by Union Act 2 of 1935. No person may practise in the Union unless he has been duly registered under this Act.

A person wishing to be registered should make

application to the Registrar of the South African Medical Council or the South African Pharmacy Board, as the case may be, stating the qualifications he holds. The Registrar will then advise the applicant whether the qualifications held by him are registerable or not and, if they are, may send him a form which must be returned completed together with (1) the applicant's original degree, diploma or certificate; (2) the certificate, if any, of his registration in the country in which he obtained his qualification; and (3) the registration fee. As a person cannot be registered unless the Registrar is satisfied that he is domiciled in the Union of South Africa, it is not usual to send this form to an applicant unless he is actually resident in the Union. The address of the Registrar of both the Council and the Board is : P.O. Box 205, Pretoria ; the offices of the Council and Board are at 110, Mutual Buildings, Church Square, Pretoria.

A degree, diploma or certificate, to be recognised, must have been granted after examination and entitle the holder to registration in the country where it was granted. The country in which it was granted must also give full rights of practice to persons who have qualified in the Union as medical practitioners, dentists or chemists and druggists, as the case may be. An exception is, however, made in regard to certain specified degrees, diplomas or certificates of foreign countries which may be recognised for registration even though such countries do not give reciprocal privileges, but only if the degrees, diplomas or certificates are held by South African subjects who have proceeded outside the Union for the prosecution of their studies.

No medical degree, diplomas or certificates will be recognised unless the course of study in professional subjects covered a period of at least five academic years and, in addition, the last three years of professional study for admission to the examination for the degree, diploma or certificate were taken at a university or medical school in the country or state in which the degree, diploma or certificate was granted. Similarly, it is required in regard to dental degrees, diplomas or

certificates that the course of study in professional subjects must have covered a period of four academic years and, in addition, the last two years of professional study for admission to the examination for the degree, diploma or certificate must have been taken at a university or dental school in the country or state in which the degree, diploma or certificate was granted.

The fees for registration are :

Medical Practitioners and Dentists	£25	os. od.
Chemists and Druggists .	£12	10s. od.

It is essential that the original of any degree, diploma or certificate to be registered accompany the application.

A nurse or midwife wishing to practise in the Union must hold a diploma or certificate granted after examination by any such body outside the Union as the South African Nursing Council may approve. In the case of masseurs, approval must be given by the South African Medical Council.

Legal Profession

Barristers and advocates who wish to practice in the Union have to comply with certain regulations imposed by the Union Act 19 of 1921. This permits the admission to practise of a British subject, domiciled in the Union, who while a British subject has obtained legal qualifications from certain universities in Holland or the D.C.L., B.C.L., or B.A. with honours in jurisprudence of the University of Oxford or the LL.B., or LL.D. of any university in Great Britain, provided that he has passed an acceptable examination in Roman Dutch law and the statute law of the Union.

All the provincial divisions of the Supreme Court admit applicants who have passed prescribed provincial examinations, *or* have been admitted by any of the other provincial divisions, *or* are barristers in England or Ireland or advocates in Scotland, *or* have practised for not less than seven years in any British Colony, provided that acceptable examinations in Roman Dutch law and the Statute law of the Union have been passed. The annual licence is £10.

The admission of persons to practise as attorneys is governed by Act No. 23 of 1934, in terms of which all the Provincial Divisions admit applicants who have passed prescribed examinations, including a practical examination, and who have served articles of clerkship for periods varying from two to five years as follows :

- (1) If he has taken a degree at a South African university 3 years
- (2) If he has passed the matriculation examination or taken a degree at a South African university or a degree at an overseas university prescribed under Section 30 (b) of Act 23 of 1934 and has thereafter served as a judge's clerk continuously for two years 3 years
- (3) If he has taken a degree at an overseas university prescribed under Section 30 (b) of Act 23 of 1934 3 years
- (4) If he is admitted as an advocate in the Union or is entitled to be admitted as such. 2 years
- (5) Otherwise 5 years

Solicitors who have been admitted in England, Northern Ireland and Scotland and who have practised as such for at least three years, are exempted from the service of articles. Solicitors or attorneys who have been admitted in any British Dominion, Colony or Territory approved of by regulation in terms of Section 30 (a) of Act 23 of 1934 and who have practised as such for at least five years are also exempted from the service of articles.

Applicants for admission as attorneys are required to pass the Attorneys' Admission Examination (two parts), or its equivalent, and a practical examination.

The following are, however, exempted from passing the Attorneys' Admission Examination :

Advocates admitted in the Union, or persons entitled to be so admitted ; Solicitors or attorneys admitted in England, Northern Ireland and Scotland and in such

British Dominions, Colonies and Territories as may be approved in terms of Section 30 (a) or Act 23 of 1934, but they are required to pass—

An examination in the principles of Roman Dutch law ; an examination in the Statute Law of the Union and the prescribed practical examination, except where in actual practice within the twelve months immediately preceding the application for admission. The annual licence is £10.

Persons who have been admitted as attorneys in any Provincial Division may be admitted to practise as notaries in that Division on passing the prescribed examination.

The annual licence is £3 provided that the holder of an attorney's licence may obtain a notary's licence at half rates.

Teaching Profession

In the main, vacancies in the teaching profession in the Union of South Africa are filled locally. In the schools which fall directly under Government control it is necessary for the teachers to be conversant with both official languages, English and Afrikaans.

A practice which is also followed in South Africa is that teachers are required to possess not only a university diploma, but a teacher's diploma as well, and in the Union of South Africa the teacher's diploma is obtained at one of the normal colleges provided for the purpose of training teachers.

As a result of restricted training facilities during the war period there is a temporary shortage of teachers, and in specific instances recruitment overseas is being permitted.

In the case of private schools, and there are many of these, the authorities are at liberty to recruit their teachers wherever they desire, and they are not obliged to conform to the dual language requirements. The only condition imposed upon a private school is that the standard of education must not be lower than that of the schools which are directly under Government control.

In the case of women teachers, the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, 3, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, acts as a recruiting medium for many of the private schools, and application may be made direct to this association.

So far as technical colleges are concerned, which are under Government control, there is a certain measure of relaxation in the dual language requirements.

Architects and Surveyors

To practise as an architect or quantity surveyor in South Africa all persons must be registered in terms of the Union Act No. 18 of 1927.

Any one who has passed the final examination for the Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects and who has had four years' training or articulated pupillage in the work of an architect, in addition to one year's practical experience under an architect, will be eligible for registration under the Act.

In the case of quantity surveyors, any person who has passed the final examination (Quantities section) for the Professional Associateship of the Chartered Surveyors Institution (London), and who has had four years' practical training or articulated pupillage in addition to one year's professional experience under an architect or quantity surveyor, will be eligible for enrolment under the Act.

No other qualification obtained outside the Union of South Africa is recognised for registration or enrolment under the Act.

Engineering and Civil Service

Engineers who wish to settle in South Africa were recently advised by the South African Institute of Engineers on the prospects of their obtaining employment. After pointing out that all industries in South Africa have first to fulfil the statutory obligation to receive their returned employees back into service after demobilisation, the Institute states that it is regarded as highly likely that opportunity for employment for

overseas engineers will exist, though the exact extent must remain, at the moment, the subject for speculation.

Employment, states the Institute, in positions involving responsibility for certain types of running machinery, including machine tools, is subject in the Union to the possession of Government Certificates of Competency issued on the results of written examinations on technical and legal questions to candidates of approved training and experience.

Certain services, such as the Civil Service and Municipal Departments, demand bi-lingualism as a qualification for employment; this applies also to many departments in the Railways Administration which, while not classed as part of the Civil Service, is State-controlled.

Some classes of employment require a qualifying period of local residence.

It will be clear, adds the statement, that at the present time little encouragement can be extended to those who wish to come to the Union for a particular form of employment unless a firm offer has been received.

It can, however, be said that this country, in common with any other relatively new country, would be enriched by men of training and initiative entering to make careers for themselves, even if such men do not eventually find employment in the particular profession or trade in which they have been trained.

South African Police

To enlist in the South African Police an applicant must comply with the following conditions :

He must be a British subject (resident in the Union of South Africa); must not be less than nineteen nor over thirty years of age—a birth or baptismal certificate or other satisfactory proof of age must be produced; must be not less than 5 feet 6 inches without his boots, with a minimum chest measurement of 34 inches; must be, as determined by medical examination, free from all material, mental and bodily infirmity, of strong constitution, and equal to the performance of police duty. (The fee for medical examination will be paid by the Government).

He must be single or a widower without children ; must be bilingual and his education in English and Afrikaans must be equal to that required for a Standard VI Certificate ; must be prepared to serve, if enlisted, in either the foot or mounted branches of the Force or the Criminal Investigation Department, and in whatever part of the Union of South Africa the exigencies of the service may demand ; must produce evidence of good character from his employers. In case an applicant has not been employed, he must forward at least two testimonials as to character from persons of recognised position.

The minimum period of residence in the Union required is six months.

Pay ranges from £120 per annum for recruits, £150 to £282 for constables, £260 to £350 for sergeants, £170 to £440 for detectives, and £340 to £400 for head constables. Promotion to Commissioned rank is made from the lower ranks.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

THE STIMULUS which the war gave to industry in South Africa is more marked in coal production than in perhaps most other branches. It is a fact, astonishing though it must seem to those conscious of the smallness of South Africa in a trade sense, that the Union has become, with the United States and Poland, one of the three major exporters of coal in the world to-day. The most recent development in the industry has been the shouldering of part of Britain's coal export commitments in an effort to help relieve Britain's fuel troubles.

Coal was first discovered by Europeans in Natal in 1840. By the end of the nineteenth century there were seven collieries producing in Natal, and their production has increased steadily. Coal was also discovered in the Cape Province, but production has been negligible. The other most important coal producing area is the Transvaal, where it was discovered by the Dutch settlers. Transvaal coal production, ever since 1936, has been over ten million tons yearly. In the Orange Free State, coal was discovered in the Vereeniging area. During the war the demand for coal both for inland consumption and for export increased considerably, with a resultant increase in employment in the collieries. With even greater efforts being made to produce more coal, this state of affairs is likely to remain for some years at least.

Conditions in the coal mines have been governed largely by the highly progressive legislation affecting gold mines. Therefore conditions and rates of pay, etc., are of a high level, though perhaps not attaining that reached in the gold mines. The European coal miner in South Africa is mainly a supervisor directing

the efforts of about forty natives. He does little manual work beyond conducting blasting operations. Hewing the coal, loading the trucks, and tramming is all done by natives. In 1939 wages earned by European coal miners, including allowances, but excluding overtime, averaged 22s. 1d. in the Transvaal and 20s. 8d. in Natal, per shift. These figures will have increased since the war. Like the gold mines, the coal mines have housing accommodation for their employees with the usual amenities and facilities for sport. The equipment and machinery is extremely modern and rigid Government safety regulations are enforced. The health of the miners, too, is protected by legislation.

An idea of the extent of coal mining in South Africa is to be had by the figures of employees in the coal mining industry. In July 1944 there were 2,595 Europeans, 47,157 natives and 531 Asiatics. There is little doubt that the Union's coal reserves are very large. It is estimated that there are roughly one hundred thousand million tons in the Orange Free State alone; about fifty thousand million tons in the Transvaal; and about eight thousand million tons in Natal. A great deal of the coal is of poor quality. The mines are, by comparison with the gold mines, very shallow. In the Transvaal the lowest seam is at a depth of 200 feet. Electrical coal cutters are used and the coal is brought straight to the surface by means of conveyor belts.

The by-products of coal, such as coke and tar, are produced and employ a fairly large number of people.

MACHINERY AND TOOL MAKING.—It has already been indicated that the gold mines represent the heart of South Africa's industrial body and that other industries, to a large extent, are the veins ensuring the flow of the life blood to that heart. Many factories exist, for example, for the purpose of meeting the enormous demand the mines make on machinery and tools. These factories are, generally speaking, not vast undertakings, but small, privately owned concerns employing anything from twenty to five hundred men. A number of them

expanded out of all proportion during the war by making armaments, and though many have shrunk since the victory there is no doubt that increased output will continue. There is need for skilled men and the demand in the immediate future will probably be filled largely by overseas men. The conditions are strictly regulated by legislation, and Trade Unions exist.

CHEMICALS.—Another undertaking which owes its existence mainly to the large demand which mining makes is explosives. Not far from Johannesburg, at Modderfontein, is the largest single, entirely self-contained, explosives and chemical producing unit in the Southern Hemisphere. Not only does it undertake the extensive production of a large number of commercial as well as chemically pure acids needed in the Union, but it is able to export to adjoining African territories. Plant and equipment were greatly increased during the war, and in the years to come even greater development is anticipated. Here again the need for skilled men and young men with university degrees is obvious.

The production of artificial fertilisers is an industry vital to the agricultural economy of the Union. The largest manufacturers are the African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited and the African Metal Corporation.

TEXTILES.—South Africa's basic textile industries are relatively undeveloped and the country at present is almost entirely dependent on imports for its requirements of woven piece goods and knitted fabrics. This deficiency in South Africa's economy has been realised and a number of great plans exist. The chief of these is the intention of the Industrial Development Corporation to establish a large woollen mill at Uitenhage and a cotton spinning plant at Kingwilliamstown. In addition a number of private enterprises have already started—textile factories, and skilled labour for these is from time to time recruited in the United Kingdom. The blanket industry is sufficiently well developed to meet all the

Union's requirements. The clothing industry, which is dependent on imported raw materials, is well developed, with 635 factories in operation in 1944. Other textile industries which are well developed are ropes and twines, canvas goods, cotton bags, mattresses and industrial and surgical cotton wool. The growth of textile factories in the Union is assured, and in the years to come it will offer increased scope for employment.

CEMENT.—There are nine cement producing factories employing 850 Europeans and 5,500 natives.

CANNING.—The canning industry has become of major importance in South Africa. It, too, was boosted by the war and the peacetime legacy is a firm hold on many overseas markets, particularly Britain. The canning of fish and crayfish for export purposes is now thoroughly established in the Cape. In all the Provinces milk canneries exist, and a large bacon, ham and sausage factory has been established for years at Escourt in Natal. In all there are forty-two factories, those producing canned fruit being in the majority. Jam factories, of which there are more than twenty, employing over 2,000 Europeans and natives, have a big export trade. So, too, have the fruit canning factories, which export mainly apricots, peaches, pineapples and pears.

A fairly recent development has been the canning of vegetables and to-day big developments are foreshadowed. Before the war only green peas were canned in South Africa. To-day no fewer than fourteen different varieties of vegetables are canned. The latest development has been the establishment of a dehydration factory and this, benefiting by the solid foundations which war time demands gave to it, is assured of a prosperous and ever developing future. It is established at Johannesburg.

FOOTWEAR. — There are eighty-six establishments manufacturing footwear in South Africa and already a considerable export trade has been established throughout the African continent. The quality of the manufactured article ranks extremely high and an extension of the export markets to such countries as Turkey and Palestine seems likely.

GLASS is manufactured in two factories, which are owned by progressive companies with ambitious plans for future expansion. Their main products are bottles for medicines, toilet preparations and the liquor trade. The production of milk bottles is also extensive. No sheet or plate glass is produced in the Union.

FORESTRY AND TIMBER.—The vast forests in South Africa are the basis of a big and growing industry. Recently the State has been acquiring most of the once privately-owned plantations, and many State-owned mills are in operation. Only a small percentage of the Union's requirements can, however, be met and any question of immediate future expansion of the Union's lumber industry is retarded by the fact that most of the country's forests are immature. Great care is exercised by experts in the cutting of trees so that their conservation will be ensured. Durban has the biggest safety match factory, which, together with other smaller factories, is able to meet not only all the Union's needs, but to export large quantities throughout Africa.

PAPER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—The newspaper industry is highly developed and employs thousands of skilled workers. Every city has several excellently produced daily papers, most have Sunday papers, and every town has its own weekly or bi-weekly paper. This year two new Sunday newspapers, ranking as National newspapers so far as size and production are concerned, were started in Durban. There has been an acute shortage of printers and other skilled workers, and both the Government which operates the State Printing Works, as well as private firms, have had to import skilled men from Britain. A strong Trade Union safeguards wages, which are high, as well as conditions of employment. Journalists, too, have been needed, but the general policy followed by most newspapers is against engaging men overseas and bringing them out to South Africa. In addition to the newspapers, a wide variety of magazines, both trade and social, are printed in all the main centres.

No newsprint is produced in South Africa despite the large forests available. A paper and pulp factory has been established outside Springs, about thirty miles from Johannesburg, and for years it has been working at full capacity producing wrapping paper, notepaper and other paper of varying quality. Its raw materials are mainly rags and mealie cobs. It is not possible at this factory to produce newsprint, though experiments have been made.

SHIPPING.—There is no shipbuilding industry as such in the Union. Most ports have shipbuilding yards engaged on repair of vessels and the construction of small boats and fishing vessels, but no large scale construction has been embarked on yet. The harbours, however, provide every modern facility both for the handling of ships up to the largest afloat and for the repair of vessels of all types. Thousands of Europeans are engaged in a wide variety of skilled tasks connected with harbours and they are paid as servants of the State, for all harbours in South Africa fall directly under the administration of the State-owned railways. In the last year or two a number of companies have been formed in the Union for the purpose of operating cargo shipping lines, which are operating between South Africa and South America and Britain. Comparatively few ships, however, have Cape Town or Durban as their home port, but it is a fair assumption that this will be changed in the future.

MOTOR TRADE.—Two of America's best known motor car manufacturing corporations—Ford and General Motors—have established large assembly plants at Port Elizabeth. They do not manufacture motor vehicles in South Africa, but at these assembly plants vehicles from America are made ready for the road and distributed to all parts of the country. The number of British cars assembled in the Union is negligible by comparison with the American makes, the system being for cars of British origin simply to be unshipped at the dockside and driven away. Nor are spares manufactured in the country, though during the war some engineering plants

were converted to producing certain vehicle accessories. Because of the high cost of production it is unlikely that such an industry will develop in the Union. Overseas motor car manufacturers are extremely well represented throughout the Union, and the motor trade in normal times is one of the most flourishing of all commercial undertakings in South Africa.

PAINT AND VARNISH.—The manufacture of paint and varnish is a well established industry in the Union. Chief producing centres are Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban and the quality of the finished article compares favourably with that imported from Britain and America.

COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Until the war the vast bulk of South Africa's cosmetic needs was imported. Now, however, the local industry has expanded enormously and a large number of firms are actively producing cosmetics, though they are still a long way from being a serious competitor with high quality imports. The production of patent and proprietary medicines is also a thriving business in South Africa. Large quantities of toothpastes, creams and salves are turned out, mainly by subsidiary companies of large overseas firms.

Soap, too, is manufactured in large quantities, the largest factory—Lever Brothers—being situated in Durban. There are soap factories in other centres as well, all making use of oils provided by the Union's extensive whaling industry. Fleets of whale catchers are based at Durban and Cape Town and constitutes a large and flourishing industry.

FISH TRADES.—The waters of southern Africa have been rich fishing grounds for centuries. To-day a fishing industry exists and is given active aid by the Government, which has set up a Marine Biological Survey to assess the fishing resources of South Africa. The consumption of fish in the Union is small, however, mainly owing to the fact that the greater part of the population consists of non-fisheating natives.

Messrs. Irvine and Johnson are the principal fishing concern in South Africa and operates a large fleet of trawlers. The preserving of fish is carried on in many parts of the coastal areas, with one firm engaged in the smoking of fish on a large scale. As has been mentioned, the canning of crayfish is a growing industry, and recently a start was made at Mossel Bay with the manufacture of pickled fish and fish in tomato sauce. At Cape Town fish paste is being made, but on nothing like the scale which threatens the continuation of imports.

TOBACCO.—More than 5,000 people are employed in the Union's tobacco and cigarette factories. Tobacco growing has become a vital factor in the Union's economy and large areas are under cultivation in such places as Rustenburg and Waterburg in the Transvaal and in some parts of the Western Province. Rhodesia, too, is a great tobacco growing country and exports large quantities to the Union. Many thousands of men and women earn their livelihood in tobacco manufacturing undertakings and from subsidiary concerns in the Union.

Future of Manufacturing

It will be seen that though manufacturing in South Africa is, by comparison with the great overseas countries, still on a small scale, its possibilities of development are illimitable. The consumer population for a great number of locally made products is confined largely to the 2,500,000 Europeans at the moment, but there must come a time when the economic standards of natives and coloured are raised to a degree that will make them a very considerable purchasing factor. South Africa is growing, and with its growth is the development of manufacturing undertakings. The demand for skilled employees will be there always, though the degree of absorption must vary greatly from industry to industry.

FARMING

A SOUTH AFRICAN farm! What a stirring of the imagination the phrase causes. A healthy, open air life amid the endless, rolling veld of one of the sunniest countries in the world; the opportunity for personal enterprise; for hard work and ability untrammelled by the restrictions of commercial and industrial life. There is also the unrivalled thrill of winning from the earth the unbounded riches of nature. The picture is an attractive one and is cherished by most South Africans in whom the love of the land has become an almost national characteristic.

A South African farm is vastly different from that to which a Britisher or northern European is accustomed. It can be, in size, anything up to 10,000 acres and more; it can embrace wild, mountainous tracts of country, desolate, and often the stamping ground of great herds of wild animals. It can mean complete isolation, in distance, hundreds of miles from the amenities of big towns. The trim and tidy life of the lovely English countryside is unknown. The South African farm is wilder, less amenable to taming and shaping by the hand of man, and its ways are rougher, more exposed to the stresses and storms of a turbulent nature. But it has a charm and an attraction that once tasted is never forgotten.

Farming has been carried on in South Africa since the founding of the country. It was begun in the Cape to victual the East Indiamen on their long, hazardous voyages between Europe and India, and it was carried into the hinterland by the Voortrekkers who, with their herds of sheep and cattle, established the republics of

the Transvaal and the Free State. Agriculture received a stimulus from the discovery of gold and diamonds as well as from the influx of immigrants these discoveries brought and the founding of new towns.

After the First World War, greater attention was paid to agriculture by the authorities, and soon production began to outstrip the needs of the local communities. Large supplies became available for export. It was the beginning of a new era for South African agriculture.

By 1939 agricultural production had expanded enormously and it was to play a vital part in the country's war effort. Not only were adequate supplies of food maintained for home consumption, but a great contribution was made to the stocks of Allied belligerents. The war interfered seriously with a progressive development scheme for agriculture drawn up by the Government's experts, but with peace again in the world the plan will be put into operation. Known as the Report of the Reconstruction Committee of the Department of Agriculture, it foreshadows a positive, nation-wide policy aimed at the conservation of farming resources on a permanent basis, so that the production of food can be maintained in the face of growing population needs, and at an all round improvement in the nutritional status of the people.

The prospective farmer in South Africa faces a future which cannot be predicted with certainty. He has many hazards to overcome; many heart-breaking difficulties thrust in his path by what must at times seem a vindictive and hateful nature, and which can only be overcome by determination and doggedness. Quick and easily won wealth is unlikely to be gained by the farmer settler, but he will achieve, given reasonable luck, a spaciousness of living, an outlet for personal initiative and a chance for economic independence. What is demanded of him in return is something more than capital—important though it is. He must, first and foremost, be the right type of man. And the right type of man was recently summed up by an expert of the South African Department of Agriculture in these words :

“ In farming the man is seventy-five per cent. of the proposition, the farm twenty-five.

“ What qualities must a man possess to make a success of farming ? He must certainly be fitted physically and psychologically for the job of farming. The farmer must be able to stand the strain of waiting for things to develop, of watching animals grow up and crops ripening—or perhaps destroyed—of starting all over again. He must be keen, willing to work himself, ready to learn, able to lead and direct his labour forces firmly and fairly. He must, lastly, care more for the wide open spaces, with occasional social gatherings, than for a continual round of the attractions a city offers. In other words, he must have the temperament, the mentality, the gift to be a farmer.”

Capital Required

The sum of £2,000 has been given as the minimum capital necessary for a prospective farmer. The figure, of course, must vary in accordance with the type of farming to be engaged in, and also with the different land values in the various parts of the country, but £2,000 can be regarded as a basic minimum. Possession of the capital is, however, only the beginning of the qualifications necessary.

Farming is a highly skilled undertaking, demanding a great deal of scientific knowledge that can, in the case of the peculiar climatic and geographical conditions of South Africa, best be obtained in South Africa itself. For that reason agricultural schools exist in all parts of the country to which are welcomed not only the inexperienced man, but the experienced farmer as well. A full understanding of the situation is an early essential, as well as a realisation that a high degree of technical skill and business acumen is required.

Among the difficulties which will confront him, first perhaps, in importance, are droughts. Taken over a large period of years the average rainfall annually is sufficient in most parts of the Union, but the variation in rainfall from year to year is sometimes great and is the cause of

heavy losses among crops and livestock. Great areas of the country become parched ; the crops wilt ; cattle and sheep die of thirst as the sun blazes out of a cloudless sky. Droughts in some parts of the Free State have been known to last for as long as three years, with enormous losses to the farmers in consequence. The Government has provided relief measures in areas which become officially "drought stricken," and these include a reduction in railage charges for the transport of stock and fodder, the granting of credit facilities and enabling maize to be purchased at the lowest possible prices.

According to Government figures relating to droughts in the Union, over 13,000,000 sheep died from starvation in South Africa between 1926 and 1939. However grim this picture appears, there are many parts of the Union where total crop failures on account of droughts are practically unknown. Therefore, anyone deciding to settle on the land in South Africa must be sure he gets a farm in the best districts or, at least, that he is fully aware of the risks and limitations of the area in which he has decided to settle.

Plant and animal diseases are prevalent and have been responsible for the development of a veterinary service and research institutions that compare with any in the world. Farmers are urged to take advantage of the services provided and in this way losses are kept to a minimum. Of the insect pests which have caused greatest concern in the past, locusts have been the main one. As a result, however, of the action by the Government at tremendous cost, locusts have been practically exterminated within the boundaries of South Africa. If it were not for occasional invasions of locusts from across the borders of the Union there would be no locust problem at all.

Soil erosion stands high in the list of dangers to farmers in South Africa. It causes the silting up of dams and water channels ; the reduction of surface and underground water supplies leading to an intensification of drought conditions ; the loss of surface soil ; the

lowering of crop yields increasing the need for fertilisers and reducing the feeding value of indigenous vegetation. The Government, however, is tackling the problem and among other measures has embarked on a nation-wide campaign to awaken an awareness in the people of the menace of soil erosion.

Irrigation has been highly developed and has done a great deal to overcome the farming disabilities caused by the limited rainfall in some parts of the country. Millions of pounds have been spent by the Government in establishing great dams in different parts of the country, and vast tracts of farming territory which normally would be parched and desolate have been turned into highly profitable, cultivatable land.

If the disadvantages of farming in the Union are many, the advantages are equally numerous. The labour situation figures high in the list of advantages.

Cost of Labour

Labour cost is usually one of the most important items of expense in farming. Although farms are to a large extent mechanised, certain forms of work cannot possibly be done by machinery. It is here that the farmer in South Africa scores so heavily over his colleagues in Australia or the Americas. It can generally be taken that the average cost of the native farm labourer is not more than £3 a month including cash wages and food. The food mostly consists of maize meal, skimmed milk, sugar and occasionally a little meat.

The native as a manual labourer is a great asset to farmers. If he is well treated, receives his wages and food due to him, and is not spoilt by familiarity, he is an able and strong worker. He usually knows how to handle livestock, and as ox-labour is still the cheapest and most used draught power, it is of great importance to have somebody who understands oxen. In this particular case the settler from overseas, who probably never worked with oxen, will find the native an unfailing help. As drivers, few Europeans could beat them.

As many natives have grown up on farms and are

conversant with farming conditions, although they have practically no initiative and when left to themselves ruin the farms, they certainly have developed a remarkable instinct for noticing incipient disease in stock, probable changes in weather conditions, and other matters likely to influence farm work.

The most serious competitors of the farmer for native labour are the mines, who employ about 300,000 natives, but that industry is debarred by law from recruiting for underground employment any native under the apparent age of eighteen years. There is, therefore, comparatively little competition for the services of the younger natives, commonly called picannins, who are particularly fitted to perform some 75 per cent. of the farm work.

Furthermore, the mines are allowed a certain percentage of natives from adjoining territories or countries and consequently do not use only South African natives. As the native realises the unpleasantness attached to mining, a large portion prefer farm work and consequently there is very little danger of being unable to get sufficient natives for farm work.

The settler will not find much difficulty in handling the natives, provided he and his wife avoid familiarity with them, exercise close supervision and enforce strict discipline, while at the same time treating them with scrupulous fairness. The native despises the employer who is slack and lenient, and will never stay a day longer than the end of the month if such an employer should try to punish him for any offence, whatever the nature, by deducting money from his wages. If he is given his wages, decent accommodation and sufficient food, he will not mind strict discipline and will usually render reasonably efficient service.

Apart from the monthly-paid labourer, who may be from outside areas, there is often the native squatter who is domiciled on the farm with his family. For the privilege of living on the farm he renders a certain amount of service, at least ninety days' work a year per man. Often his wife and children are also employed by the farmer or his wife, free of charge or at a nominal

figure. Besides the privilege of living on the farm, he usually has the right to keep a certain number of cattle and sheep and to raise crops on an agreed acreage of land, normally about six acres.

Although at first sight this appears to be cheap labour, it is doubtful whether it is really advantageous to the farmer. In the first place the interest of such squatters is divided and they naturally prefer to care for their own crops and stock at a time when the farmer might require their services. Then, too, the farmer must reduce his own stock according to the number kept by these squatters to avoid overstocking his farm. Their fields, which in fairness to them should be of the best for raising crops on the farm, reduce the available arable land of the owner.

Undoubtedly the farmer in the Union is in an enviable position as compared with farmers in many other countries, in that he can draw his unskilled labourers from races that are hardy, amenable to discipline, of simple habits, and generally well accustomed to the rougher duties on a farm, at a relatively low wage, determined either in cash or in kind. This advantage does not only affect the work to be performed on the farm, but also accrues to the farmer's wife, as the native women are usually quite adept at housework and washing, and are often reliable as nursemaids.

The most important crop grown in South Africa is maize. Although it is grown all over the Union, 80 per cent. of it is produced in the Transvaal and Orange Free State alone. It has become one of the agricultural mainstays of the Union and considerable quantities are exported overseas.

The south-west Cape is the most important area for wheat growing. In the north-eastern Cape and in the eastern Orange Free State, wheat is a winter dry land crop, and though production costs are cheaper here than in south-west Cape, the crop is less certain. A considerable quantity of wheat is produced under irrigation in the Transvaal and in certain parts of the Cape Province outside the south-west Cape. The growing of one or

more of the winter cereal crops—wheat, oats, barley and rye—constitutes a part of the farming practice in most parts of the country.

Sheep Farming

The Union is the world's second largest producer of merino wool and a vast quantity is exported annually. During the war, South African wool went a long way towards producing the millions of blankets and garments needed for the soldiers of the United Nations. The principal sheep raising areas are Cape Province and the Orange Free State. Sheep farming has become the most important individual farm enterprise in South Africa.

An expert has said this about this form of farming :

“ Sheep and wool farming in the Union of South Africa is a free and pleasant occupation as well as a paying business ; this particularly for the man who has the brains and the energy to tackle the business on a scientific basis. In other types of farming it is very desirable to have a previous knowledge of the scientific and technical methods of production but it is not absolutely essential, as enough can be learnt by following in a general way the customs of the neighbouring farmers. In really efficient sheep farming, more than in most other types of farming, breeding, feeding and care require a much more scientific schooling of the individual. The choice of rams and breeding stock for the production of certain grades of wool, adaptability and other qualities, demand a thorough knowledge of sheep, as well as the principles of breeding, which is only gained either by years of experience or by a thorough training. The proper cleaning and grading of wool requires further technical training. Thus sheep farming becomes a fascinating scientific problem to the able farmer.”

For the purpose of giving the prospective farmer the necessary training, special courses in sheep and wool are given at agricultural colleges and schools, especially at Grootfontein, near Middelburg, Cape Province, and the sheep farmer is earnestly advised to attend at least one

of these courses before starting on his own. Before actually investing in a sheep farm, the beginner should also spend some time on an up-to-date sheep farm in order to gain experience and knowledge of the part of the country he intends choosing.

There is no doubt that, as far as sheep farming is concerned, South Africa offers a rare opportunity. This does not only mean that conditions at present are bright, but as far as can be seen promises of a great future lie before the capable man who takes up this type of farming for there appears to be room for a great deal of expansion.

The Government does a great deal in the way of practical help to aid the cattle farmer. The quality of the animals is being improved by the provision of free facilities for the importation of pedigree stock. Financial assistance is given in certain cases to help a farmer to purchase stock which will improve the strain on his farm.

It now depends on the farmers to make use of this assistance, especially as there is no doubt that some of the best ranching country in the world is to be found in the Union. Once the transitional period is passed, and on land that is reasonably priced, South Africa should be able to compete on equal terms with any beef producing country.

Cattle farming, either on an extensive ranching basis or as a minor enterprise on a mixed farm, can be followed in the greater part of the Union. Extensive ranching is practised in the northern Cape Province.

Dairy Farming

Farmers from Britain or any northern European country are likely to know as much if not more than the average South African farmer about dairy farming, and should have little difficulty in adapting themselves to Union conditions. A considerable portion of South Africa is well adapted to dairy farming. The climate is mild and, in those districts where the rainfall is good, cattle thrive well on the natural veld for from six to eight months of the year. Most dairy breeds do well in the

Union. Frieslands, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Dairy Short-horns, South Devons, Brown Swiss and Guernseys are all to be found in considerable numbers and there are many pure bred herds of these kinds. Obviously the location of a dairy farm is one of the most important factors, and great opportunity would appear to exist when it is realised what a number of new towns—and probably cities—must arise in South Africa in the near future as a result of the great industrial development.

Wine Growing

An important part of South African farming—as old as white civilisation in South Africa itself—is viticulture. As early as three years after the landing of Van Riebeck the vine was introduced into the country, and from then on this type of farming was encouraged; until to-day it has become one of the most important branches of agriculture in the Union. Paarl and Stellenbosch and other parts of the Cape (where the Huguenots settled) are the main areas where viticulture predominates over other agricultural pursuits. The main towns of the wine growing districts are, in order of production, Worcester, Robertson, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Montagu, Cape, Ceres, Tulbagh, Malmesbury and Caledon. Vines are grown in other districts, but on a much smaller scale.

The conditions in these areas are nearly ideal for the production of wine. Indeed, South Africa is one of five regions throughout the world to be classified as “Mediterranean.” Its characteristics are an abundant winter rainfall, a hot summer and a period of late summer drought. These conditions are ideal to the growth and ripening of the grape. The soil, too is highly suited and contains the rich and fruitful properties necessary to ensure vines that achieve near perfection. With these fortunate, natural contributions to the art of wine-making it is not surprising that a great industry exists—one which seems certain of great expansion.

The most important single event in the development of the Cape wine industry was the foundation, in 1917, of the Co-operative Wine Growers’ Association of South

Africa. Over 95 per cent. of the wine farmers joined this association, and the Board of Directors, appointed by the members, fixed yearly the prices for wine. In 1924 an Act passed by Parliament gave the Association absolute control over all wines utilised by the producer as distilling wines, whether belonging to a member or a non-member. Every wine grower in the Cape Province renders to the Association on a certain date each year a return of all wines, spirits and brandies produced by him, and states what quantity he has for disposal for consumption as wine, and what quantity he has for sale as distilling wine. The price the farmer gets for distilling wine is fixed each year by the Board of Directors. For every leaguer sold by a member for distilling purposes the Association deducts ten shillings, and for every amount so deducted the member receives a share in the Association. The price to be paid by merchant distillers is fixed by the Association annually, wine growers receiving a price in proportion to the percentage of surplus declared for that particular year. The intention is to create a fund to be used by the Association, when necessary, to deal with any surplus wine which may be on the market. The Association buys these wines at the minimum price, and after turning them into spirits, disposes of them outside the Union.

Particularly since the war, South African wines have become fairly well known in Britain and other overseas countries. In recent years distinctive names were given to all the products of South Africa's wine lands and many of them are achieving distinction. Brandy, too, is being made in increasing quantities and there is also a considerable output of liqueurs, a tradition of some three hundred years of liqueur-making having been built up. Van der Hum is probably the best known of these.

The wine farms nestling among some of the loveliest of Cape scenery make one of the most picturesque spots in South Africa. The farms themselves are as modern as any to be found in the world. Cheerful, well built towns, all of them with progressive policies and a firm belief in their future, make this part of the country one of the most attractive in all South Africa. For the

immigrant, however, it is doubtful whether much opportunity exists. Most of the farms have been developed over many generations and if one could be bought at the present time the cost would be enormous. Unskilled labour, as in everything else in South Africa, is done by the natives and the only scope, therefore, would appear to be for the skilled man. That he would find an opportunity of being absorbed into the great and growing industry is likely, particularly if he brings experience of wine making in Europe to add to the fund already possessed by wine farmers in the Union.

Inseparable from the wine districts of the Cape are the famous fruit farms. The fruit growing industry also dates back to the early days of the occupation of the Cape. There was, however, no great advance in the industry until the end of the nineteenth century when the western districts of the Cape Province began an export trade which has grown steadily. To-day, as a result of the war, large quantities of South African fruit are to be found in England and there is no doubt that the fruit industry, like the wine industry, has a promising future ahead of it. The consumption of fruit in the Union is also very great. The principal fruits exported are peaches, pears, plums, apricots, nectarines, apples, oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, pineapples, melons, grapes, mangoes, litchis, lemons, granadillas, avocado pears, pomegranates, persimmons, quinces and tomatoes. Citrus fruit is grown in other parts of the country and represents a big part of South Africa's fruit exports.

Side by side with the growth of these farms has been the development of an industry which in the war made enormous strides, canning, to which reference has been made previously in Chapter 9. Many large factories exist : no fewer than forty-two. Not all of them are confined to fruit, but an indication of the extent of the canned fruit industry in the Union is afforded by the fact that in the first nine months of 1944 the production of canned fruit totalled nearly 34,000,000 lbs. of which only 4,000,000 were reserved for home consumption. Other canning activities are dealt with in Chapter 9.

Dried fruits, too, have made great strides in South Africa's export trade. Again these are produced mainly in the south-western and the north-western districts of the Cape Province. Nuts are grown, but only walnuts and almonds have been planted on a commercial scale.

Tobacco is another farming enterprise which is ready for big expansion in South Africa, and recent news items suggest that another peculiarly South African product of the Cape farmers—ostriches—will once again be coming into its own. Before 1913, when autocratic fashion decreed that feathers were “out,” there were three-quarters of a million birds on South African farms. But now there are signs that in Paris, London and New York fickle fashion may change her mind again and that ostrich feathers will again adorn hats, fans and capes.

Does Farming Pay?

Farming is a highly expert undertaking. It takes a great deal of experience and no one, particularly in a country with so many quirks to its nature, can dogmatise about what is and what is not required to make a success of farming. This applies particularly to the question of costs. Before the war the Government was able to produce a number of booklets giving a fair average of just what was required to start particular types of farms and what returns the farmer could reasonably expect. Those days have passed. Not only is it impossible in these times of fluctuating economics to determine an accurate average profit and loss account, but the Government departments concerned are still in the process of returning to peacetime conditions with their expert booklets, white papers and technical notes.

In the absence of these, however, the Government is willing and anxious to give advice to settlers on the land, and all the resources of a highly efficient Government department are there to be used by the immigrant who wishes to become a farmer. It is an indispensable preliminary to anyone who is considering settling on the land.

In a statement issued just before the war, the Department of Agriculture made these remarks :

“ Does farming pay in South Africa ? This question is asked daily, not only by prospective settlers, but by business men and even farmers themselves, whether they are South Africans or originally came from overseas. Does farming pay in England, Germany, France, the United States or Australia ?—may just as well be asked.

“ This is as difficult a question for the economists of the countries mentioned to answer, as it is for those of South Africa. If the answer is in the negative we could cite hundreds of farmers in those countries who are getting excellent returns—returns comparable with the highest salaries received in other businesses—as examples of successful farmers. If an affirmative answer is given, hundreds of instances of bankruptcy amongst farmers can be given in South Africa as well as in other countries.

“ A much better way to put this question would be : ‘ Can an individual make farming pay in South Africa ? ’ and then we could say definitely and without hesitation, ‘ Yes.’

“ The right type of person with the necessary initial capital can make a very pleasant living from farming in South Africa provided he does not allow himself to be misled by specious advertisements when purchasing a farm. He should get advice from the correct sources. The intending settler is warned not to buy the first farm offered him. He should really first make a tour of the country to investigate the suitability of the areas as well as the types of farming. This would be money well spent because once a farm has been bought it might be difficult to make a change, should it subsequently be found that the purchase was a mistake.

“ Finally, the prospective farmer, who does not know South Africa, would be well advised to follow a short course at one of the agricultural schools, and possibly to work with an experienced farmer, before finally settling down on his own farm. This advice is not only valuable to a person who intends to come to South Africa but also to a person who goes from Europe to North or South

America or Australia. It is good advice, not only to the man who has no previous experience, but also to the man who has had years of experience in his own country."

The Union Government realizes the value of a progressive and healthy farming community and is doing everything in its power to attain this object, but it should be emphasised that the success or failure of any farmer depends largely on himself. The man with initiative, experience, adaptability and sufficient capital has an excellent chance to make a success of farming. If, therefore, anybody takes up farming in South Africa and does not succeed he should first of all look for the cause of failure at his own door before blaming the country. The chances are that he would have failed in any other Dominion or country in which he took up farming.

While the usual recreation of the city dweller is generally not available to the farmers in the Union, as cities or large towns are often many miles distant, they may, however, have their own kind of recreation if they will avail themselves of it. In the course of the last few years, furthermore, social activities of farming communities have developed rapidly as a result of the work of agricultural unions and other societies in rural areas. But the active, healthy, open-air life of the farmer, especially if he is ambitious and sees in every enterprise on his farm, however small, a potential moneymaker, keeps him so intensely busy during the day that he will not have much desire for the so-called amusements of cities. He will find more than sufficient pleasure in building a beautiful home by successful farming.

II

BUSINESS OPENINGS

BEFORE the war, South Africa was Britain's best customer and, for that reason, the Union to-day occupies an important place in Britain's current export drive. Many British manufacturers have sold their products in South Africa for years, and there are famous trade names which are as much household words in Cape Town or Johannesburg as they are in London or Birmingham. To-day, however, there are many firms wishing to export who perhaps have little knowledge of export trade and none of South African conditions. Such companies should, in the first instance, obtain as much information as possible from the trade officials at South Africa House, London. Assistance can also be obtained from the British Export Trade Research Organisation, London, whose function it is to provide marketing data to British manufacturers, and from the London offices of the South African newspapers whose services are always available for the guidance of intending exporters. If it can be arranged, a business trip to the Union by an executive of the company would be invaluable, for it would enable him to get a first-hand impression of the potentialities of the market and to make useful trade contacts.

Most British firms find that the best method of trading in South Africa is to deal through an established company which is appointed the agent or sales representative and arranges for the import and distribution of the product. The names of such companies can readily be obtained from the British Trade Commissioner in Cape Town or Johannesburg or from the Chamber of Commerce of any South African city. Whilst this

method of trading works very well, there are, of course, some firms who prefer to open their own branch offices, and others who find their needs best suited by dealing with the English buying and shipping agents of South African firms.

Good Prospects for Business Men

For the British industrialist who wishes to settle himself and employ his capital in South Africa by starting a business, prospects were never brighter. That South Africa is a country with a sound future is realised by far-sighted business men everywhere. As a proof of this it may be mentioned that, in the past few months, overseas manufacturers have been investigating the possibilities of manufacturing there textiles, refrigerators, pianos, pre-fabricated houses, mineral waters and clothing, and establishing a plant for the assembly of motor cars. Plans are already on foot to set up new factories, or to extend existing plants, for the manufacture of hardboards, canned foods, furniture, paints, soaps, edible oils, cereals, polishes, fancy leather goods, candles, plywoods and fertilisers.

With the increasing development of the country, the establishment of new businesses and industrial undertakings is given strong encouragement from every side. Valuable assistance has been given to industry by a body known as the Industrial Development Corporation. This was sponsored by the Government in 1940 and transferred to private enterprise in 1944-5. The function of the Industrial Development Corporation is to promote, guide and assist in founding new industries, and to work out schemes for the expansion and better organization of existing industries. Industrial advice and assistance are also given by the banks—The Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) and the Netherlands Bank of South Africa, all of which operate branches in every important centre and give the usual banking facilities.

The location of a factory is, of course, a prime consideration. It is extremely difficult to-day to buy or

rent existing factory premises, but this need be no deterrent. Most South African municipalities are keen to attract new industries to their districts, and offer as inducement cheap land and, in many cases, special water and power facilities. The erection of factories ties in with the Government's general building plans and the authorities are fully aware of the desirability of fostering industry. It will be found that every assistance will be given the industrialist to help him make his project a success.

The choice of a factory site is dependent upon the nature of the product, the distance from raw materials, the availability of labour, the size of the market, the ease of distribution and other important factors.

The following guide to mineral and agricultural production may be found a useful basis on which to assemble other information. The Transvaal produces coal, iron (steel), copper, corundum, mica, chrome, mercury, magnesite, antimony, silver, platinum, and grows tobacco, maize, fruit and vegetables. Natal has large coal and iron deposits, and produces heavy quantities of sugar, wattle bark and fruit. The Cape Province produces copper, tungsten, manganese, asbestos, wool, wheat, fruit (particularly grapes), tobacco, maize, timber and leather. The Orange Free State was always considered to be an agricultural province, producing mainly maize, wheat and wool, but this opinion must now give ground in the light of the recent gold discoveries which are bound to stimulate the growth of industry.

Mention must be made of channels of distribution for the manufacturers' products. Some firms prefer to make their own distribution direct to the wholesalers and/or retailers. Others find it to their advantage to appoint an agent (either one to cover the whole country or one in each important centre) who takes over the goods in bulk and makes his own arrangements with the wholesalers and retailers. The best method will, of course, be governed by the nature of the product and the personal opinion of the manufacturer, but it may be said, in general, that if the product is a good one, the manufacturers will have no difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements.

Whilst dealing with the subject of distribution it may be as well to give some idea of railway freight charges. These are based on mileage, according to the category into which the goods fall. It will be impossible here to give a complete classification, but Rate 1, which is for habadashery and is the highest rate, will serve as a guide : 1 to 11 miles—5d. per 100 lbs. ; 12 to 13 miles—6d. per 100 lbs. ; 14 to 50 miles—22d. per 100 lbs. ; 51 to 100 miles—43d. per 100 lbs. To send 100 lbs of habadashery from Cape Town to Johannesburg costs 229d.

Formation of Companies

In bringing this chapter to a conclusion, the following notes on the formation of companies, and on company taxation, may be found useful. Any seven or more persons may form a company which must insert the term "limited" as the last word of its name. A private company may be formed by two or more persons, but not exceeding fifty, and must contain the term "(proprietary)" before the word "limited" in its name. Such a company must, by its articles (a) restrict the right to transfer its shares ; (b) limit the number of its members to fifty ; (c) prohibit any invitation to the public to subscribe to its shares or debentures.

The present normal tax on public companies is 4s. in the pound, with an excess profits tax of 10s. in the pound. In addition, there is a company tax which is calculated on each pound of taxable income derived by the company from sources within any province at the following rates : Transvaal, 9d. per £. Cape, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per £. Natal, 1s. per £. Orange Free State, 9d. per £. Shareholders in private companies are taxed according to their rights to participate in the profits at the rates applicable to persons or public companies, as the case may be.

OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN

AT the moment there is an acute shortage of young women in South Africa. There are jobs awaiting typists, textile machinists, book-keepers, and nurses. For the young ex-service woman, South Africa offers more than most Dominions and Colonies. For those aspiring to a professional career there are many opportunities, and special facilities are provided at the big universities and schools. The medical and nursing professions offer a variety of posts. South Africa is in great need of nurses, and those who take up this fine career will not find their sacrifices unappreciated or their hard work unrewarded.

The medical course in the Union takes six years to complete. It may be undertaken at either the University of Cape Town or of Johannesburg, and the first year may also be taken at Rhodes University College. Tuition fees are round about £60 per annum, but to this must be added the cost of books, instruments, examination fees and, of course, maintenance of the student.

The first year of the course is a purely preliminary one, no actual medical work being done. The subjects taken are physics, chemistry, biology and zoology, and during this important year the foundations are laid for the work which is to be done later. During the second year the student attends at medical school proper, and starts such subjects as anatomy and physiology, with practical work in the laboratory and dissecting room.

After this the work becomes more and more interesting as the student goes on to advanced subjects, such as surgery, bacteriology, pharmacology and so on.

From the third or fourth year onwards, hospital

rounds are made and clinical demonstrations attended, and before the completion of the course the student will be required to do practical work in anaesthesia and midwifery, as well as general medical technique.

The final examination, the M.B., Ch.B., is written at the end of the sixth year, by which time the student must be at least twenty-one. Although she is now qualified, it is essential for the new-fledged doctor to "walk the hospitals" for at least a year, to gain invaluable experience and self-confidence. During this time she will live in and be paid anything from £5 to £20 a month.

By now our doctor is ready to set up in general practice or take up a hospital appointment, but most women doctors prefer to specialise. A good choice is gynaecology, and women doctors have done invaluable work in this sphere where there is a growing demand for their services.

There are, however, many other branches of medicine which have a special appeal for women doctors—pædiatrics (children) radiology, skin diseases, ear, nose and throat, to name but a few.

The income a doctor may expect varies enormously. A junior hospital appointment usually carries a salary of £30 to £40 a month; a specialist, such as a radiologist, may earn anything up to £250 a month or more, and a general practitioner's income may be £300 a month or £3,000 a year.

Nursing Career

The educational standard required of a student nurse in South Africa varies with different hospitals. The best training centres insist on the matriculation certificate. It is usually necessary for the student to be bilingual, and such subjects as matriculation physiology, hygiene and domestic science will be found useful, but not essential.

A girl must be eighteen before she commences her training.

The University of Cape Town provides a nursing diploma course for girls who wish to become nurses. This consists of two years' study, one to be taken before

beginning hospital training, and one after completion of training. During this second year, the student will specialise in some branch of nursing, such as sister-tutorship, and will be qualified for quicker promotion.

Even if the student does not wish to take the second part of the course, she will find the first year of great interest, and the subjects will prove useful when she goes on to hospital—physics, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and short courses in bacteriology and public health. The fees for this course are £30 per annum, plus books and examination fees.

When the probationer nurse begins her training she will be sent straight to a ward unless she is in a hospital where the “block” system is practised; this means a few months of intensive lectures with no ward duty, and then *vice versa*.

The first three months is the probationary period; at the end of this time the preliminary examination is written. This is the time when the girl should decide whether or not she is suited to the work.

The total training period is three and a half years, after which the student becomes a fully qualified State registered nurse.

The student nurse is always required to live in, and receives free board, laundry and uniform plus a shoe allowance. Her starting salary of about £5 a month is increased gradually as she progresses in her training, and while this does not sound very much, it must be remembered that the living in facilities are worth at least £10 a month extra. One month's leave a year is granted.

After she has qualified it is advisable for a nurse to do her midwifery training. This is a six months' course, and here again the nurse will live in and receive a small salary.

She now has a variety of posts to choose from and will be able to find a post as staff nurse, or sister in a small hospital, in almost any part of the country. Her salary will be about £20 a month. Or she may prefer to do private nursing which is paid at the rate of a guinea a day.

Again she may prefer to specialise ; she may take up orthopaedic nursing, child welfare, mental nursing or public visiting, to name but a few.

In many cases there is financial assistance available for a trained nurse who wishes to specialise, and as a specialist nurse she will receive a higher salary when her long training is finished.

Nursery School Teachers

There are many good posts awaiting trained nursery school teachers.

The course takes three years and may be taken at the Lady Buxton Pre-School Training Centre at Claremont, near Cape Town, or in Johannesburg, where the training centre is attached to the Witwatersrand Technical College. Students must have the matriculation certificate or its equivalent, and it is advisable for their subjects to include Afrikaans. The students live out, and their course consists of both practical and theoretical training. Great stress is laid on the practical work with children and the practice of child psychology.

The subjects taken include cooking, dietetics, needle-work, handicrafts, woodwork, hygiene, care of mother and child, public health, social science, English literature and Afrikaans.

The prospects for trained nursery school teachers are good. The starting salary is about £20 a month, and when she is experienced or has proved her worth, the teacher may earn as much as £40 to £50 a month.

The only training school in the country for occupational therapy is the University of the Witwatersrand. The course takes three and a half years, and as the student must be twenty-one before she can qualify, she should be at least seventeen before commencing her training. The entrance certificate required is the matriculation certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board, or a certificate of exemption issued by that Board. The student is advised to learn Afrikaans. The number of students is limited, and application must be made before 15 December, each year.

Preference is given to candidates who have a good school record and are obviously suited to the work, and all students must submit to a medical examination before commencing the course as a high standard of health is necessary. Students are on probation for the first six months of the course, and if they prove unsatisfactory during that time, they may be asked to leave the University.

The final examination is written at the end of three years' study, but before the diploma is awarded students are required to work in an approved hospital for six months under the supervision of a trained occupational therapist.

In the first year the qualifying courses are psychology, zoology, physics, chemistry and the theory of occupational therapy; in the second year, anatomy and physiology; and the third year, symptomology of medical, surgical, mental and nervous diseases and disorders, neurology, theory and application, theory and application of occupational therapy, and craft application.

In addition, students attend classes in crafts, physical training, and country dancing, and do at least four hours a week practical work at the Johannesburg General Hospital throughout the course.

The physical training includes directed exercises, posture, breathing and relaxation and country dancing, the technique and methods of instruction of various folk and country dances.

The craft course covers many types of work including basketry, book-binding, carpentry, needlecraft, weaving and spinning, leatherwork, rug-making, toy-making, pottery, plastics and raffia work. Then, during the six months' compulsory hospital work after completion of the final examination, the student does practical work with patients in both general and mental hospitals, especially with orthopædic cases. She has access to case sheets and prescription cards, and is allowed to treat her own patients under supervision. The fees for the course are £48 a year.

The lowest educational standard required of an

aspiring radiographer in South Africa is matriculation. She must be bilingual, and it is advisable that her matriculation subjects should include physics and mathematics.

In addition, preference is given to those who have had a nurse's training, although this is not necessary when first aid and home nursing examinations have been passed.

The training period is two years. It may be taken at either Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town or at the Johannesburg General Hospital, and it is possible that a training school will soon open at Addington Hospital, Durban. The youngest age at which training may be started is eighteen, and applications should be made well in advance as there is always a long waiting list.

The student lives out, and in addition to practical work she will have lectures in anatomy, physiology, physics, machine construction, positioning technique and photography. Two overseas examinations are written during the training period, and if successful the student becomes an M.S.R.—that is, a Member of the Society of Radiographers, and fully qualified.

The fees for the course are about £30 a year plus £4 4s. for examination fees, and £5 will usually suffice for text-books. In addition, of course, there is pocket money and the expense of board and lodgings if the student has to leave home.

The starting salary in a general hospital is usually about £20 per month, and may rise to as high as £50 after many years of experience.

Librarianship

Another career for girls is librarianship. Training may be taken at the University of Cape Town, where there is a choice between two courses, the certificate in librarianship, and the higher certificate librarianship, the latter leading on to the diploma in librarianship.

The certificate course is of a much more practical nature than the higher certificate and diploma course, and is designed to teach the elements of library work with

special stress on library technique.

The purpose of this course is to train junior assistants for large libraries, assistants for small rural public libraries, and for branch libraries of large regional and urban library systems, as well as librarians for school libraries.

Theoretical and practical work is done, and the course covers library practice, book-stock and assistance to readers, elements of practical cataloguing and classification, book production and general literature.

In addition, students must work for at least four weeks in approved libraries as part of the training, unless they have worked continuously in an approved library for at least twelve months, when exemption may be granted. Special lectures, demonstrations and visits to libraries are arranged from time to time.

The entrance qualification for this course is matriculation, and the course may be taken over one or two years. If taken in one year the fees are £17 per annum, and if taken over two years, £11 per annum.

Students who wish to take the higher certificate course must either be university graduates or else have matriculated. If the student has already taken the certificate course she will be exempted from attendance at certain lectures, and from the four weeks' continuous training which is again required.

The subjects for this course are bibliography, book selection and reference work, cataloguing, classification, library administration and principles of librarianship.

The course can be taken in one year, when the fees are £28 per annum, or it may be taken over two years by part-time study, when the fees are £15 per annum. As both these courses may be taken part-time, the student could get a job and earn her way through the course, or she could take her B.A., and librarianship course concurrently, and thus be still better qualified. The fees in this case would be £36 per annum.

The diploma in librarianship is the highest qualification of all. This may be given to students who hold the higher certificate, who have had two years' successful

practical experience as full-time paid officials in an approved library, and are either graduates in arts or science, or have completed at least a B.A. or B.Sc. course.

The holder of a higher certificate may apply to the South African Library Association for admission to Associateship of the Society, when she becomes entitled to use the designation A.S.A.L.A.

Farming

Farming as a career for girls has been lifted out of the realms of the unthinkable by the splendid achievements of Britain's Land Army during the war. While in South Africa the need for a women's land army did not arise it does not mean that farming, as a career, is closed to them. On the contrary. Most of the colleges cater for men students only, but there is one, Boschetto, at Harrismith, O.F.S., which is exclusively for women students. Here the student may take a one or two years' course in general farming, and from time to time short courses are held in specialised subjects. The girls live in, and while there is native labour to do the very rough jobs, they do most of the work themselves.

Cedara Agricultural College normally admits men only, but is now holding a special two months' course for ex-Service men and women. This is a course in general farming covering poultry, dairy, types of grasses and so on, and the student with initiative will learn a lot and also be able to obtain information about any branch of farming she is particularly interested in.

Having completed the course the student is now in a position to look around for a suitable post. Whether she only aspires to be a farmer's assistant, or whether she wishes eventually to set up on her own, every girl would be well advised to take a job for at least a year or two after leaving college, to consolidate her theoretical knowledge and obtain the practical experience which is so important. She will, of course, look for the type of post in which she is interested and for which she has trained.

Horticulture

Horticulture appeals to many women, and the girl who has a diploma in horticulture should not have much difficulty in finding a post at one of the big nurseries which are to be found near every town. An artistic temperament is necessary in a girl wishing to take up this branch of farming, for in addition to sowing the seeds and tending the plants she will be required to pack and arrange flowers for despatch, and in some cases make up wreaths, bouquets, and so on. Market gardening is another type of farming which appeals to many women and this may be run separately or as a mixed flower and vegetable farm.

There is a demand for trained women poultry experts. As with dairying, the hours are long and irregular—in fact, the good poultry farmer is on duty twenty-four hours a day, but there is money in poultry and the work is pleasant and not strenuous for a woman.

Bee-keeping is another good source of income and is a branch of farming which is particularly suitable for women to specialise in.

It is difficult to generalise about the cost of training, for this will, of course, vary with the length of the course and the college which is attended, while on the other hand, the student may be fortunate enough to obtain a good training as a student farmer at a small wage. Farming is by no means a “get-rich-quick” proposition, but it offers good prospects and a full and satisfying life for girls who love the land.

LIFE IN THE HOME

IN few countries is a woman's life made as comparatively easy and carefree as in South Africa. Servants are plentiful, labour is cheap and houses, generally speaking, are of the most modern construction incorporating the latest labour-saving devices.

In common with the rest of the world which suffered from the war, an acute housing shortage exists in South Africa. It is likely to last for several years and will be aggravated, undoubtedly, by the influx of immigrants. The Government, however, has not been inactive. Its policy is to set up a national housing scheme and to continue the practice of making loans available to local authorities at low interest rates to enable these bodies to build or lend money to companies, societies and persons for building purposes.

It was estimated by a special committee set up in 1943 that South Africa had a shortage of 150,000 houses for all races. Taking into account population increases and urbanisation, it was estimated that the additional need for housing during the next ten years would be 140,000 for Europeans and 150,000 for non-Europeans. It is a frightening total and brings into relief the acuteness of the problem. But against this is the nation-wide effort by the Government; added to which are the determined and elaborate schemes of the great gold mining companies to provide adequate and attractive housing for all their employees; the go-ahead schemes of local authorities; and the facilities provided by building societies for individuals to build their own houses. The problem is one which will take time to solve, but its solution—on the face of it—appears easier and likely to be achieved

in a shorter time than the comparable problem facing Britain, America and most European countries.

The housing shortage, however, is only temporary. In most of the big cities, town planning legislation has been passed ensuring that suburban houses conform to a certain standard and are set in sufficient area of ground to allow gardens. When it is realised that the real development of South Africa has been spread over the last 100 years or so it will be understood that architecturally South Africa is modern in the extreme. Houses are spacious. Electricity plays a big part in the kitchens and such modern appliances as refrigerators, washing machines, etc., have come to be regarded, not so much as luxuries, but as ordinary necessities.

The Housewife's Day

An average day in the life of a South African housewife, whose husband earns, for example, £70 a month, would be something like this : At eight o'clock her native maid servant would awaken her with tea and the morning newspaper. Bathed and dressed she would have breakfast prepared and served by either the maid or the native male cook. If she has young children she would usually take them to school, and on her return plan the day's meals with the cook. A well trained native cook, once he understands what is required of him—most of them understand and speak English—will take charge and the housewife, apart from ordering and doing other administrative tasks, is free of her domestic duties. If it is washing day, the laundry is counted and sorted and handed over to the washgirl, who is usually excellent and pays weekly visits to the house. She arrives early on Monday morning and spends the day dealing with the family washing. On Tuesday she returns and does the ironing. For this she is paid in the neighbourhood of ten shillings a week, and while she is on the premises she expects her meals.

Flowers and fruit are so much part of the ordinary daily life in South Africa, that houses are made easily and cheaply attractive. Most suburban houses have

their own gardens attended by a part-time garden boy. A typical house in the suburbs of the bigger cities is a ground-level villa type, consisting usually of three bedrooms, dining and living rooms, kitchen, pantry and bathroom and usually a large back and front verandah. The rooms are equipped with large windows, open all day long to the sun and air. In front of the house is the flower garden and lawn and at the back a vegetable plot.

Domestic Staff

The domestic staff for a house of this size in the Transvaal would probably be made up of a native male cook-houseboy or a native maid and a kitchen boy or piccanin. The laundry woman is not considered one of the staff and this usually applies to the garden boy as well. Servants in the average suburban villa are housed in special premises in the back yard. Their wages would be roughly as follows : A maid, £3 10s. to £4 10s. a month ; Cook, £4 10s. to £7 a month ; kitchen boy £3 a month ; garden boy, full time, £3, part time about 5s. a day. All expect to be fed, their meals often consisting of their national dish, mealie meal and meat, bread and other left-overs from the table.

Most South African housewives operate monthly accounts with the grocer, butcher, dairy, greengrocer and baker. It is, in fact, the accepted procedure throughout the country to settle all domestic, clothing, wine and other accounts monthly. Most shops deliver regularly and accept telephone orders.

Leisure, for women, is more easily attainable in South Africa with its readily available labour supply, than in most northern countries. For this reason social clubs, benevolent and cultural societies for women are numerous. Women meet at the homes of members for play-reading ; a few clubs make a point of having some prominent personality ; there are political clubs where women work together for the benefit of their local member of parliament, or their political party, and most

towns have "country" clubs, where tennis, golf, swimming and other sports are to be had. There are women's branches of all the patriotic societies—Caledonian, Cambrian, Cornish, Sons of England, etc., and regular monthly meetings and social gatherings are held.

The sun goes down and the stars begin to shine all in the space of a half hour in South Africa and it is at this time that the jolliest and friendliest hour of the day begins. It is the hour of the "sundowner." People gather at each other's homes, in their clubs, or in cocktail lounges to participate in the pleasant ritual of toasting the sun down. It is against the law in South Africa for women to enter bars, but they may drink in the lounges adjoining these.

Cost of Living

On the subject of cost of living it is difficult, with constantly changing prices, to give an accurate summary. House rent in South Africa is the most expensive item. Again, emphasising the difficulty of obtaining either a house or a flat in any of the big towns at present, the average rent, which would have to be paid for an unfurnished four or five-roomed house, with servants' rooms and garage in a large town in South Africa, would be anything from £12 to £30 a month. Modern flats, the great majority of them fitted with electric stoves, refrigerators, hot water and with service, range from £10 for a one or two-room flat to £30 a month for larger ones. Most rents are inclusive of rates and taxes. The cost of purchasing a house in South Africa also varies greatly with the rise and fall of values and depends, naturally, on the location. A five-roomed house in Cape Town, for example, might range from under £3,000 to £6,000.

To generalise, it can be said that statistically cost of living in South Africa is higher than in England at present, but there is no purchase tax in South Africa and direct taxation is considerably lower than in England. On the other hand, however, the cost of commodities imported into the Union is higher owing to the greater distances which have to be covered. Some typical post-war retail food prices are (per lb.) :

Bread, 3d., tea, 4s. 6d., coffee 2s., sugar, 4d., jam, 7½d., butter, 2s. 4d., cheese, 1s. 10d., bacon, 2s. 6d., meat, 1s. 6d., fish, 10½d., eggs (per dozen) 2s., and fresh milk (per pint), 4½d.

Only bread and sugar are subject to rationing in South Africa at present. Poultry, fruit and vegetables cost less in South Africa than in England. South African wine of good quality is to be had at reasonable prices, ranging from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per quart bottle of red or white table wine. Sparkling wine costs about 10s., gin 8s. 6d., and brandy from 8s. 6d. upwards. Whiskey, which is imported, costs 23s. 9d. South African grown tobacco is inexpensive, pipe tobacco costing about 6s. a pound and cigarettes, both Virginian and Turkish, from 4s. 6d. per hundred.

Taxi fares in most South African cities are considerably higher than in England. The high prices of taxis in Johannesburg, in fact, is a constant source of surprise and indignation among English visitors. Tipping in the Union is similar to that in England, but is not so universal. Cinema prices range from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. Mens social clubs, many of them having reciprocal membership arrangements with clubs in Britain, exist in most of the big towns.

Social Security.

Another question which must be asked and answered before any would-be immigrant accepts a country as his home-to-be is social security. The war has brought about a great development in this aspect of national life in South Africa where an elaborate scheme for the future has been devised. According to a recent memorandum issued by the Prime Minister's Department, a broad reconstruction pattern is planned which has as its ideal a healthier, happy and prosperous nation, whose individuals are secured against certain social disabilities. Already South Africa has State hospitals run on most humanitarian grounds and providing the finest treatment possible. The Union spends £14,000,000 annually on health services, which represents 3.3 per cent. of the

national income. The hospital charges are based on the economic standing of the particular patient. In 1944, 40 per cent. of the European patients were treated free and 10 per cent. partly free.

There is, at the moment, no contributory health insurance scheme for all workers in South Africa. Friendly societies, however, have a membership of 30,000 and medical aid associations have 200,000 members. The Workmen's Compensation Act covers 15 per cent. of the total population. In addition, the Witwatersrand Gold Mines have elaborate and generous pension and sick benefit schemes, and most large concerns throughout the country, as well as members of the armed and police forces, have some form of insurance against illness, death, disability and old age.

Under the plans being considered by the Government, all persons of all sections of the people are to enjoy free medical services as a civic right on the same basis as free education. It is proposed that 400 health centres be established throughout the country, which is roughly one to every twenty-five of the population. To each of these a team of doctors, dentists, nurses and other skilled personnel will be attached. In addition, the Government is also considering the nationalisation of doctors on much the same pattern as is being done in Britain.

Under the Social Security plan a national scheme to provide complete social security for all sections of the community, even down to assistance in meeting the costs of births and funerals, is under consideration. It is estimated that such a scheme when in full operation—which it could be by 1955—would cost about £33,000,000 a year.

CITIES AND TOWNS

WHEN MENTION is made of South African cities and towns, the name—strange sounding to English ears—of a small village in the Orange Free State comes to the forefront. It is Odenaalsrust, situated on the bleak, uninteresting flatness of South Africa's central Province, and now destined to become, perhaps, another Johannesburg. For gold in fabulous quantities has been found there and a new era in South Africa's industrial history has begun. The village, like every other Free State village, just a cluster of white houses abutting on a main, sun-baked, dusty street of shops, a bank and the inevitable Dutch Reformed Church, is to be the centre of anything between nine and thirteen gold mines. Already millions of pounds have been invested and in the years that lie ahead the parched plains, with their sparse, leather-like vegetation, will be transformed into a great industrial area that some predict may one day rival even the Witwatersrand itself. Buildings, housing vast machines, will rise up; headgears will break the even flatness of the skyline and one day the white and yellow dumps—the trade mark of a goldfield—will begin to grow. Thousands of Europeans and natives will find a new life there, and, inevitably, a new city will rise on the site of the village of Odenaalsrust.

The implications of this are immense. Skilled workmen of every type will be wanted in their hundreds—not only to set the wheels of great gold-mines rolling, but to tend to the wants of the vast community that will arise. It requires little imagination to foretell these wants—housing, food, entertainment, new roads and railways, shops and transport are but a few. Odenaalsrust

represents, in short, the focal point to-day of untold opportunity for the ordinary man and woman just as Johannesburg and Kimberley did in the early days. There will be no gold-rush, no wild, incredible wave of gambling in these orderly times, and the possibility of becoming a millionaire overnight are probably extremely remote, but opportunity to share in the prosperous development of another phase of South African industrialisation is there for all to seize.

It will take at least five years and probably even longer before the mines begin developing, but a portent of what lies ahead is the announcement that a township for thirty thousand Europeans and seven thousand natives has already been laid out.

VEREENIGING, where the peace treaty, which ended the South African War, was signed, is another town with a great future. It is already an important industrial centre, but the plans for its development will, when realised, make it the "Birmingham of South Africa." Beautifully situated on the banks of the Vaal River, it has to-day a population of 18,867. Its position is ideal for the establishment of industries. There is an abundant water supply, and one of the largest power stations in the country is situated only a few miles distant. Two smaller power stations are also in the district. Coal is mined in the area and is available in unlimited quantities. Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds have established a huge tube works in Vereeniging and other industries existing at the moment include the manufacture of bricks, tiles, electric cables, agricultural machinery and patent foods for animals.

The town is only thirty-six miles from Johannesburg. The main railway line from Johannesburg to the Cape passes through it, and there is an ideal aerodrome which played an important part in the training of airmen during the war. When building restrictions are removed, many big manufacturing concerns intend establishing factories there. Vereeniging, which possesses beautiful river scenery, is a popular pleasure resort for Johannesburg

people. Fishing and boating are available, and Macaulei, one of South Africa's most famous golf courses, runs parallel with the river.

JOHANNESBURG, as has already been indicated, is South Africa's biggest city. Its population to-day totals just under half-a-million, and the city has a rateable value of £1,151,207,226. Forty-six per cent. of the Union's industrial output is in the district. Because of its altitude—it is 5,760 feet above sea level—many people from overseas find at first that their health is affected. The average person, however, soon gets used to the altitude and finds the climate extremely bracing and healthy. Many of the principal commercial and industrial undertakings in the Union have their headquarters in Johannesburg, such as, for example, the South African Railways and Harbours and Airways, the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and many of the big chain stores and wholesale merchants. Johannesburg has a big, modern airport, and is the terminus of regular schedule flights between Britain and South Africa.

Apart from gold, the principal industries established there include explosives, fertilisers, iron and steel products, electrical apparatus, tobacco, foodstuffs, printing, textiles, surgical instruments, footwear, soap, paint, leather goods, jewellery and diamond cutting. Two daily English-language newspapers are published, the *Rand Daily Mail* and the *Star*, two Sunday papers, the *Sunday Times* and the *Sunday Express* and two daily and two Sunday Afrikaans-language newspapers. A great number of periodicals are published weekly.

Strung out on either side of Johannesburg are the Reef towns, which in recent years have grown so considerably that the Witwatersrand now resembles one great city rather than a series of small towns. Suggestions for the amalgamation of all these towns with Johannesburg on the lines of Greater London are frequently made, and there is no doubt that one day this will come about.

GERMISTON, the first town to the east of Johannesburg, is the main railway centre of the Reef. It has a population

in the neighbourhood of one hundred thousand, and its main source of employment, apart from the railways, is the big gold refinery and the power station. A great number of clothing factories are established in Germiston.

Like all big railway junctions, Germiston at first sight is not an attractive town, but the outskirts are extremely pleasant and Victoria Lake, which provides boating, fishing and swimming, is one of the Reef's beauty spots.

BOKSBURG.—Next, on the Main Reef Road stretching eastwards from Johannesburg, is Boksburg, which has a population exceeding 50,000. A big and flourishing petrol-producing plant has been established at Boksburg and employs a great number of people. Other industries include engineering works, potteries and chemical plants. Boksburg is a popular residential area for people working in Johannesburg and other parts of the Reef, and has among its amenities an attractive lake and golf course. A greyhound track is established in the town.

BENONI has a population of nearly 100,000 and is the centre of a cluster of gold mines. Other industries are iron and steel mills, brass and aluminium manufacture, asbestos products, textiles, electrical engineering, foundry requisites and furniture making.

BRAKPAN, six miles further on, is one of the striking examples of rapid development. In less than thirty years it has grown from bare veld into a town of 60,000 people with a rateable value of nearly £17,000,000. Coal as well as gold is found in the district, and because of its geographical position the town is a distributing centre for the mines. Mining equipment is manufactured here, as well as farming implements, furniture and base materials for paints. A branch of the Victoria Falls Power Company is established in the town.

SPRINGS.—Eleven of the world's richest gold mines have, as their centre, the town of Springs. With a population that to-day must exceed 100,000, Springs' growth has been phenomenal. Apart from producing no less than 25 per cent. of the entire total output of the

Witwatersrand, Springs has several other industries including a paper and pulp factory, many engineering works, brickfields, mining material manufacture, and fertiliser-making concerns. Like all the other Reef towns, Springs provides full civic and residential amenities including a number of excellent golf courses, a country club, and swimming baths, tennis courts, etc. It is thirty-two miles from Johannesburg, and is linked with it and with other Reef towns by a speedy electric train service.

To the west of Johannesburg the two main towns are Krugersdorp and Randfontein. The West Rand has far more natural attractions than the East Rand, being rugged, mountainous country with some of the loveliest scenery in the Transvaal.

KRUGERSDORP is surrounded by beauty spots and is, in itself, one of the prettiest towns on the Reef. It has a total population of about 60,000 and has among its industries cement factories, sheet metal works, concrete pipes and pillars manufacture, tanneries and fertiliser-producing plants.

RANDFONTEIN, a few miles further on, has the greatest gold mine in the world on its doorstep—Randfontein Estates. It has a total population of about 30,000, and is a go-ahead town with an excellent aerodrome, attractive amenities and a prosperous future to look forward to. Main residential area of the West Rand is the beautiful town of FLORIDA which with its lake and other amenities includes among its population a large number of people who work in Johannesburg, twelve miles distant.

PRETORIA, the administrative capital of South Africa, is thirty-six miles from Johannesburg. It has many magnificent buildings, chief of them being the Union Buildings, standing majestically on a hill overlooking the city. The main military cantonments and headquarters are situated five miles from the city, and there are both civil and military aerodromes on the outskirts of the town. It has a population of about 120,000. The

great steel works are the principal industry of Pretoria, but there are, in addition, factories producing engineering materials, chemicals, bricks, tiles, pottery, matches and glass bottles, while all sorts of base metal are mined in the district. Pretoria, as the administrative capital, includes among its population tens of thousands of Civil Servants. The city has many amenities including the Hartbeespoort Dam which provides every type of water sport.

Scores of other towns exist in the Transvaal ranging from the highly industrialised WITBANK, with its sixteen producing coal mines, to such beautiful places as LYDENBURG, PILGRIMS REST, TZANEEN and WATERVAL ONDER nestling among some of the most magnificent scenery, probably in the world. All are flourishing little communities providing most of the amenities of the bigger towns and having, in addition, all the beauty and the thrills of an unspoilt Africa right on their doorsteps. Excellent roads link all these towns with the Reef and other parts of the country, and many of them, with an eye to the future, have municipal aerodromes on their outskirts. The Transvaal climate is as nearly ideal as any climate can be.

CAPE TOWN.—The population of Cape Town now exceeds 300,000. As the second largest city of the Union, it is also the legislative capital, and is the centre of the great and prosperous farming area of the Cape Province. It handles annually trade worth many millions of pounds. Recently, a vast new area has been reclaimed from the sea and a new civic centre, as well as hotels and a new terminal railway station, is to be built. Industries include the production of asbestos, metal and engineering materials, cement, chemicals, cosmetics, drugs, electrical and radio equipment, soap, ship building, printing and jewellery manufacture. The daily English newspapers are the *Cape Times* and the *Cape Argus*, and there are also two Afrikaans dailies.

The towns on the fringes of Cape Town are among the loveliest in all South Africa. Many of them date back to the earliest settlers in the Cape, and have, as a legacy,

lovely, age-old, avenues of trees, beautiful gabled Dutch houses, and perfect vineyards and gardens. It is to these towns that many people in South Africa retire.

PORT ELIZABETH, the Cape's second largest city, owes its origin to the arrival of the 1820 settlers. To-day, with a population of more than 100,000, Port Elizabeth has one of the most modern harbours on the African coast and serves as the main distributing centre for the wool, citrus, skins, ostrich feathers and other agricultural products of the hinterland.

It has highly developed educational facilities, and the progressive municipality has provided elaborate housing schemes. Among the industries there are boot and shoe manufacture, motor car assembly, fruit canning, ship repairs, drug and chemical manufacture, cement, glass and lime production and motor tyre manufacture.

EAST LONDON, South Africa's fourth major port, is situated midway between Cape Town and Johannesburg, and has a population in the region of 50,000. It is the centre of one of the largest native districts in the Union, and the main export avenue for South Africa's wool. Textiles, car batteries, soap, furniture and general engineering products are among the town's industries. It possesses many attractive residential suburbs, two excellent golf courses, sea bathing and surfing facilities all the year round, sports grounds, a racecourse and a Grand Prix track.

DURBAN.—The main pleasure resort of South Africa is Durban. Known to tens of thousands of Allied servicemen during the war, Durban is the Union's third largest city, and, after Cape Town, the most important seaport. Its population of about 250,000 is swelled by the influx of thousands of visitors who flock from all parts of the hinterland to enjoy, all the year round, sea bathing and holiday amenities generally which are unequalled in South Africa. Not only is the city residentially one of the most attractive in the Union, but it is a most important industrial centre producing, among other things, agricultural implements, motor supplies,

munitions, concrete, electrical appliances, insecticides, hessian, ink, soap, sugar, textiles, syrup, motor tyres, cigarettes, tobacco, etc. There is also a prosperous whaling industry and big flour mills.

BLOEMFONTEIN, as the Orange Free State's most important city, supports a population of about 60,000. It is the judicial capital of the country, and is the centre of the great Free State farming area.

These, obviously, are but a few of South Africa's main towns, but they give an idea of the distribution of the population and the industrial enterprises in which the towns are engaged. All the towns are run by municipalities which are subject to the authority, in certain financial and other matters, of the Provincial Councils. It would require a book many times the size of this to tell in detail the characteristics and individuality of the various towns of the Union. Each has its own personality—some predominantly Afrikaans, others mainly English, and many, like Cape Town, Johannesburg and other big cities, as cosmopolitan as any to be found in England or Europe.

Common, however, to all towns in South Africa, is a strong belief in the future and the certainty that great development lies ahead. All of them go to great lengths to encourage new industrial and commercial enterprise, to the extent even, in some parts of the country, of providing free land for factories and free water. The new settler will find a welcome awaiting him wherever he goes, whether it be a small country town or the big city. All that is asked of him is that he be a good citizen.

SPORT, HOLIDAYS AND
RECREATION

ONLY a few weeks in every year are devoted to holidays, but their importance in the general pattern of life ranks high. South Africa is a holiday-maker's paradise, for it provides an almost unlimited choice, from the civilised luxury of great hotels by the sea, to the wild, exciting life of the hunter deep in the country's hinterland. Durban and the Natal coast generally, are the main winter playground for those who live in the Transvaal. When cold winds sweep the high veld from June to August, and the temperature drops to a level that is a reminder sometimes of England in winter, people in their thousands make their way to Natal. Here, though it is winter too, the semi-tropical climate allows all the year round bathing with a warm sun shining for the greater part of the time from a cloudless sky. Special holiday trains run from Johannesburg to the coast, doing the journey overnight; there are daily air services; and a splendid macadamised national road for motorists. The "season" is a great event in the social life of Durban. The classic Durban July is run and most of the big annual functions are timed to coincide with the great influx from the north.

Stretching south and north of Durban are scores of little seaside towns, each with delightful sandy beaches. They have attractive sounding Zulu names like Isipingo, Amamzimtoti, Illovo, Umhlangha, Umhloti, and each year they attract thousands of holiday-makers. Life in these small towns is free and informal, and has a simplicity that makes a welcome change from the exacting demands of city life. Almost every town has its own

golf course and up-to-date hotels and boarding houses. Many South Africans own beach cottages in these towns and make annual visits to them.

The Cape, too, has its winter holiday season, and towns like East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and the many resorts on the Cape peninsula attract their quota of up-country visitors.

It will probably be the hinterland, however, which will provide the new arrival in South Africa with the greatest interest, for in it he will still find the unspoilt Africa. In a matter of hours the big cities and towns can be left behind and in their place will be the endless rolling veld, the home of the lion and the hyena, the giraffe and countless varieties of buck. Hunting is still to be had and, though it is restricted to a certain extent by game laws, "safaris" are relatively simple to organise.

For those seeking less adventurous pursuits there are large numbers of farms where holidays can be spent; many beautiful inland resorts like the Natal National Park with its snow-capped Drakensberg Mountains, the lovely Rider Haggard country of the Northern Transvaal and scores of other beauty spots, where all facilities are provided for the average family to enjoy a holiday in which riding, fishing, swimming, mountaineering, golfing and walking are to be had amidst some of the loveliest scenery in the world.

And, finally, there is the Kruger National Park, South Africa's famous game reserve, which has become one of the wonders of Africa. Covering an area of 9,000 miles, it is the greatest wild life reserve in the world. The Park opens to the public from May 31 to October 30 and remains closed during the rest of the year owing to the danger of malaria in the summer months.

Less than 250 miles by excellent national road from Johannesburg—a day's easy travelling—and the visitor finds himself in a world apart. The low veld scrub country—grassy plains interspersed with wild thorn trees and clumps of sunbaked rock and endless "koppies"—is suddenly populated with great herds of zebra and buck. Giraffe stand awkwardly not more than twenty

feet from the oncoming car and then lope off; gazelle and springbok, warthogs and chattering monkeys, extravagantly coloured birds and fierce looking bison fill every mile of the journey through the reserve with new thrills. But it is for lions that most eyes are strained, and they are to be seen gambolling often on the road itself, holding up the cars; or else sleeping in groups of anything up to twelve and fifteen, less than a stone's throw from the car's radiator; or even engaged in the more grim business of stealthily stalking prey. It is one of the greatest thrills imaginable and one which brings visitors back year after year to the reserve with an ever green desire to seize again this unique opportunity of watching nature in all its loveliness and in all its ferocity.

Further north is the elephant country, and though these animals are more elusive than the lions, the numbers who see great herds of them wandering through the bush are legion. The Park is dotted with rest camps—large collections of huts and tents within high barricades—and all equipped with every amenity. Every visitor must spend from nightfall to dawn in these camps which provide in themselves one of the highlights of a holiday in the reserve. Though restaurants are available, facilities are provided for cooking over open camp fires with drudgery largely eliminated by the provision of a native servant. Strict rules govern travelling through the Park. No visitor may leave his car—no matter on what pretext—except at specially defined places, and failure to be in the rest camps by sundown results in summary fining by the camp authorities. The variety of the holiday in the game reserve is endless. Its land area is greater than that of Wales, and it remains as unspoilt as any part of Africa could be. Not only is the game reserve an attraction but the journey there passes through much lovely country, and there are fully half-a-dozen alternative routes each equally attractive.

From the game reserve it is possible to travel on via the northern exit to Portuguese East Africa—South Africa's "continental" neighbour. Here in the tropical Portuguese town of Lourenco Marques, with its pink

stucco houses, pavement caf  s, casinos and lovely beaches, a "European" holiday can be spent. The cool season is from May to September. Magnificent luxury hotels exist, and all the usual amenities like golf, sports clubs and social clubs, added to which is a gaiety unhindered by Anglo-Saxon restrictions.

Though a holiday in the game reserve is obviously better if it is done by motor car, facilities are provided by the railways for a round tour at an extremely low cost, embracing the game reserve, the beautiful "low" country and a stay in Lourenco Marques. Air trips are also being organised.

Those are but a few of the holiday attractions of South Africa. The few weeks a year that can be devoted to the pleasant pastime of forgetting work can be filled in South Africa with a wider range of activities than is available in many countries. Fluctuating prices in South Africa as elsewhere make it difficult to give average hotel prices at the moment. Tariffs in the large towns may range from 12s. 6d. a day to 30s. In the small towns the rate is usually in the neighbourhood of 12s. 6d. Private hotels and boarding houses are to be found in all parts of the country, and the prices range from £9 9s. to £16 16s. a month. These charges are inclusive of food, service and electricity. Guest farms provide accommodation at prices ranging from £2 10s. to £3 3s. a week.

South Africa is a land where British and European culture and the British way of life are deeply ingrained. In its ways, ideas and habits, it is not a foreign land. It is that fact which ensures a feeling not so much of strangeness, but rather of wonderment that in a country so vast, so spacious and so unlike Britain and Europe, one hears English spoken and finds habits and customs as deeply cherished as they are in the heart of England.

An intending settler wants to find in the land of his choice not only the means of earning a better living, but a place where his leisure can also be enjoyed. He wants the sport, social life and culture that he has left behind in the country of his birth. His chances of finding these

in South Africa are extremely good, for, probably more than anywhere else in the world, South Africa, largely by reason of its climate, its spaciousness and the simple solution the natives provide to the domestic labour problem, allows its workers more time for leisure, pleasure seeking and easy living than do most countries.

While the choice of a town in which to live is, naturally, largely dependent on the location of one's place of work, some idea of the characteristics of various parts of South Africa—from the point of view of enjoying one's leisure—might be of interest.

The Cape never fails to make an immediate appeal. It has a beauty comparable with any in the world and it gives possibly the greatest variety of sporting pleasure in the Union. Here is to be found a mountain providing all the thrills that mountaineering can give. Here also is the sea with some of the finest bathing in the world. The fortunate juxtaposition of mountain and sea gives Cape Town a unique place in a sportsman's heart. Big game fishing is to be had with the same ease that a climbing enthusiast can find rugged mountain heights holding all the danger and difficulties his heart craves; long stretches of golden seashore are there for the bather just as there are lovely walks in the wooded fastnesses of the mountain slopes. Beautiful cultivated gardens are side by side with great areas of wild flowers; acres and acres of lovely vineyards lie not many miles away from where a snow-capped mountain allows skiing at certain times of the year. Cape Town has the deserved reputation of possessing some of the loveliest drives in the country, with sea and mountain making an equal contribution. One of the most beautiful legacies of its three hundred year old origin are the stately oaks which line the roads of the suburbs strung out behind the city. Through the trees gleam the white walls and the golden thatch of the magnificent old Dutch gabled houses that have come to be accepted as part of the Union's national domestic architecture. At the far end of the Cape Peninsular is Muizenburg, one of South Africa's chief holiday resorts, where, incidentally, the sea water for

bathing is as much as twelve to fifteen degrees warmer than the sea twenty-eight miles away at Sea Point—the other side of Cape Town. The reason for this is that two oceans, the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, meet at Cape Point, and the warmer Indian Ocean laps the beaches of Muizenberg and the colder, more turbulent Atlantic washes the other side of Cape Town.

If Cape Town has its own peculiar natural attractions, it shares with the remainder of South Africa elaborate man-made facilities for sport. In general, sport in South Africa varies from that in Great Britain only in that the conditions of the country lend themselves far more to an open-air life. South Africa's national game is rugby. It has a great following in all parts of the country and inter-Provincial matches, inter-university games and every now and then international contests draw the biggest crowds of any sport. Soccer, though it has not such a great following, is extremely popular and is played mainly in the Transvaal and Natal. The gold mines have always proved a great stimulant to competitive rugby and soccer and each mine not only provides the best possible facilities, but encourages the teams to achieve sporting supremacy. Unlike Britain and most European countries, no professional football is played in South Africa. Cricket, which also is for amateurs only, has a large and enthusiastic following and in international tests South Africa has a fine record.

Other sports which are played generally throughout the country include tennis, on hard and on grass courts, hockey, squash rackets, bowling, polo—Johannesburg and certain farming areas, mainly in East Griqualand and throughout Natal, produce the largest number of polo enthusiasts—fox hounds, boxing, wrestling, and gymnastics. Every large centre has its racecourse and there are a number of classic races run each year, notably the Durban July Handicap, the Metropolitan at Cape Town, the Johannesburg Christmas and Winter Handicaps and the Durban Gold Cup. Greyhound racing has attained immense popularity on the Witwatersrand, but so far, owing to varying Provincial laws, it is restricted to the

Transvaal. Swimming is to be had in every town and almost every village. Angling has been developed by the stocking of rivers and dams with the best types of sporting fish. Yachting is a popular sport throughout the country.

Interrupted by the war, but planned to be resumed in the near future, is motor racing, and once again South Africa will welcome many internationally famed racing motorists. Several light plane clubs exist and gliding has become popular.

South Africa's name in the golfing world has been placed confidently near the top by Bobby Locke, whose victories against internationally known players have made him one of the foremost golfers of his day. Few countries provide better facilities for golf than South Africa, and few countries can have taken as much advantage of the wide open spaces and the lovely scenery to provide golf courses which have become—in their own right—beauty spots. In Cape Town, for example, the Royal Cape Club lies not far from Table Mountain with its ever changing lights, shadows and tree-covered slopes. Durban's Country Club course follows the coast, with sugar cane covered hills and towering sand dunes sharing the background with the lovely slopes of the residential suburb of Berea. On the Witwatersrand every gold mine has its own course, many of them providing the venue for provincial championships. Some of them are laid out in such close proximity to the actual gold producing plant that one plays literally on gold. Probably the most famous of South Africa's courses is Macauvlei, at Vereeniging. It is the longest of the South African courses and lies in the beautiful Vaal River Valley. Every town caters for the golfer. Golf, in fact, has a popularity unequalled by any other sport in South Africa.

The great incentive to sport in South Africa is the sunshine. Long days, the certainty for the greater part of the year of sunny, rainless weather, drives the great majority of people to find their entertainment out of doors. This is in direct contrast to Europe and Britain, and it has caused, in the opinion of some experts, the

comparative under-development of the theatre. This, together with South Africa's small white population, has made it impossible for any large city to maintain a full-time professional theatre. Occasionally—and this is likely to increase to a very great extent now that air travel is becoming easy—touring companies from Britain visit South Africa. The Repertory Theatre exists throughout the country and here one can find the development of a purely South African culture. Numbers of first rate Afrikaans writers exist and their plays have a big following. Attempts are being made to create a National theatre and this will probably come about in the future.

But if South Africa lacks theatres proper, there is no dearth of cinemas. The country, in fact, has per head of population one of the biggest cinema attendances in the world. In many of the big cities, municipally supported orchestras are in existence, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation maintains studio orchestras in all the large centres. Broadcasting, incidentally, is a public corporation and is a monopoly. In its post-war plans is a scheme for commercial broadcasting which will open up a new field of employment. It will not, however, be on the unrestricted scale that commercial radio enjoys in America.

Most of the big cities maintain art galleries and libraries are to be found in every town in the country. Facilities for education in the arts are provided at most universities. There is, for example, a college of music at the Cape Town University as well as a school of fine arts. Art training is provided in many technical colleges throughout the country as well as at Natal University College and Rhodes University College.

There is, therefore, considerable artistic activity in the Union and though it falls short, perhaps, of what is available in a country like Britain, the opportunity and the desire to increase it in South Africa are always present.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

ALL primary education in South Africa is free. Secondary education up to matriculation standard is free in the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State and in the Cape it is free up to fifteen years. The Provinces of the Union are allowed only the control of primary and secondary education and the training of teachers. The Union Department of Education is responsible for university, vocational, special and free school education. In two Provinces, Natal and the Transvaal, school attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and fifteen and in the other two Provinces up to sixteen. Books are free in Natal throughout the school curriculum and in the Transvaal up to standard eight. The State schools are non-denominational and the educational system provided by the Union Government is democratic. No special prestige or professional privileges attach to a child who has been to a private school run on British public school lines. Ninety-four per cent. of all European children in the Union attend these Government schools. They are taught through the medium of their home language—English or Afrikaans, as the case may be—and they learn the other language as a subject of instruction.

Non-European education—it is completely distinct from European—is chiefly mission-run, though subsidised by Government grants and aid. While strict segregation is observed between white and black and coloured races in the schools, policy is determined for the European and non-European school populations alike by the same body, the Provincial Department of Education.

It is the Government's policy to make the new generation completely bi-lingual. Both official languages must be taken for the matriculation examination, and post primary education must by law be given in English and Afrikaans. School books, specially adapted to South African conditions, are being produced and printed in the Union.

Higher Education

South Africa is well provided with institutions of higher learning. Its universities, though young by comparison with overseas institutions, have earned high reputations for their academic standards and the extent of their resources. The buildings are extremely impressive, particularly at Cape Town. At Johannesburg and Cape Town there are English medium universities. Afrikaans universities are to be found at Stellenbosch and Pretoria. Other centres have university colleges—five in all—which together form a fifth university known as the University of South Africa. In the case of the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town, non-Europeans are admitted as students and enjoy equal facilities with Europeans. All the universities carry out a good deal of original scientific research and each has become famed for its particular branch of research. Stellenbosch, for example, has made notable advances in research into educational psychology. Pretoria is renowned for its agricultural achievements—the veterinary laboratories at Onderstepoort being famous in every country of the world where farming is carried on; at Durban, social investigations are taking place into Indian life and, at Rhodes University College industrial research has made important strides. Attached to all the universities are other institutions, all providing education comparable with any to be found in the world, such as the South African Institute for Medical Research, the newly-founded Institute of Industrial Research and Bureau of Standards, the National Veld Conservation Trust and the Social and Educational Research Council.

The Union's educational system also includes progressive legislation providing for compulsory attendance

by apprentices at technical schools during the major part of the apprentice's period of training. If attendance and progress have been satisfactory, fees are remitted and the law makes it compulsory for time off, generally about six hours per week during working hours at the employers expense, to enable apprentices to attend these classes. These features are well in advance of the provisions made in educational legislation in Great Britain. South Africa has eight technical colleges and nineteen trade schools. Before the war there were 28,360 commercial students and students taking domestic science, art courses, etc. In addition, the technical colleges provide correspondence courses in subjects as far apart as nursing, factory inspection, hairdressing and engineering. Vocational schools for social work, carpentry, etc., also exist.

Agricultural Schools

Another progressive and important phase of the South African educational system is the provision of agricultural schools and colleges. The Government realises that farming in a country like the Union, with its peculiar conditions, has become the most complicated business requiring high technical knowledge and skill. To enable farmers to obtain this knowledge four agricultural schools and one college have been established. The terms on which would-be farmers can attend these schools have been made extremely liberal. For a fee of £50 per year—and this includes tuition, boarding, washing and ordinary medical treatment—any person can attend such a school. These institutions are as follows:

- (1) Elsenburg College of Agriculture of the University of Stellenbosch, situated 32 miles from Cape Town. This serves the south-western Cape, an area along the coast from Namaqualand to Knysna known as the winter rainfall area.
- (2) The Grootfontein School of Agriculture, 214 miles from Bloemfontein. This serves the rest of the Cape Province excepting East and West Griqualand.
- (3) The Cedara School of Agriculture, 15 miles from Pietermaritzburg, serving Natal and East Griqualand.
- (4) The Glen School of Agriculture, 14 miles from

Bloemfontein. This serves the Orange Free State, Griqualand West and the Bechuanaland portion of the Cape Province. (5) The Potchefstroom School of Agriculture, 85 miles from Johannesburg, serving the Transvaal. At all these institutions, in addition to instruction and agriculture, experimental and research work is carried out as well as extension work among farmers.

In addition to these institutions, there are two universities at which a matriculated person can follow a complete course and qualify for a degree of B.Sc. in agriculture, and at which post-graduate work can also be done. These are the Pretoria and Stellenbosch Universities.

So much for the educational facilities provided under Provincial and Union law. There is, in almost all the big cities and towns, a growing kindergarten and nursery school movement. Though this development is a comparative newcomer to South Africa it has already received official recognition and obtains subsidies from municipalities and Parliament. Another recent development is adult education which is being started on the basis of a report by a commission which investigated this development in Great Britain. There are also out of hours play centres, and community centres conduct classes in a wide range of subjects. Non-official bodies such as political associations, churches, cultural bodies and patriotic societies include various forms of education among their activities ; and there are, of course, in every town and almost every village, Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements or their Afrikaans equivalents.

The ordinary South African is keenly interested in education. It is the aim of the average South African father to give his son the best, even a university education, and this desire is reflected in the progressive legislation passed by the Union Government. Ex-soldiers can participate in extremely generous schemes to enable them to continue their education, and if proof were needed of the extremely high standard of education generally in South Africa, it is to be found in the fact that every year sees more and more children from all parts of Africa—even as far north as Egypt—attending Union schools and universities.

GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

SOUTH AFRICA'S place in international business is important to anyone assessing the future of the country. An illuminating survey of the Union's external trade and present financial position was recently compiled by the State Information Office. It gives a general picture of the economic aspect of the country based on the latest available figures.

During the war the Union contributed materially towards satisfying, in common with other countries, essential external demands within the limits of its capacity, and assumed a prominent position as a supplier of various goods, including foodstuffs, raw materials for industry and certain products of secondary industry.

With the cessation of hostilities and the liberation of former enemy-occupied territories, conditions are gradually improving in the direction of the restoration of normal trade relations. Much is expected of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, established under the Bretton Woods Agreement, two institutions which are designed to facilitate the transition from war to peace in international trade.

The Union of South Africa was among the first countries to relax their wartime restrictions upon foreign trade and to pave the way for the reopening of post-war international commerce.

The total volume of merchandise imported during the war years showed, naturally, big reductions in the value of luxury goods, such as motor cars, refrigerators, jewellery, fancy goods, and musical instruments.

When the critical situation arose in Europe in 1940

the Union, having a secure basis of purchasing power in her gold production, was able to switch purchases to the United States of America. When the United States entered the war at the end of 1941 and imposed, in the interests of war mobilization, restrictions on exports, the Union had to find alternative sources of supply.

As regards exports, gold had a world selling price of 168s. per fine ounce from September, 1939, until January, 1945, when the price was raised to 172s. 3d., and the output has been more or less maintained. The wool agreement with the United Kingdom Government has secured a market at well above pre-war prices for all Union wool produced.

Increased local consumption has absorbed the maize, butter, cheese and eggs which used to be exported before the war. Increased quantities of fresh fruit have been sold on the local market, a great deal going into the canning industry, which expanded greatly to meet overseas war demands, and small quantities of citrus fruit were shipped as opportunity arose in unrefrigerated tonnage. Demand for South African brandy has exceeded stocks of matured spirit. As regards coal, there has been a market for every ton that the Union could supply. Strategic mineral ores have been in great demand.

Such is the story of the Union's external trade as it emerges to-day to a peacetime economy, throwing off, as rapidly as possible, the fetters of controls. Shortly after the surrender of Japan the Union Government abolished the necessity for import permits or certificates of essentiality for all goods that could be exported from the United States under general licence.

Importations from the sterling areas had already been exempt. In placing the United States, Canada and other countries whose trade is conducted on a dollar basis upon the same footing, it is felt that the general reopening of the Union's external trade will be greatly stimulated. On the other hand, the world's markets continue to be circumscribed by the claims of relief, limited shipping and exceptional political considerations.

For purposes of comparison and to gain an idea of the dimensions of South Africa's external trade, the following statistics relating to pre-war conditions are interesting :

In the four years 1935-38 the average annual visible imports were valued at about £96 million (including insurance, freight and charges). During the same four years visible exports averaged over £109 millions. Of the £109 millions' worth of export trade, gold accounted for nearly £78 million.

The average yearly value and composition of the Union's export trade 1935-38 was as follows :

	£ million (F.O.B. Values)
Gold	77.6
Animal products	13.5
Produce of the land	9.1
Produce of mines	6.7
Other articles	2.3
	<hr/>
	109.2

Animal products came next in importance after gold and, in this group, the products of sheep farming accounted for more than four-fifths of the value of exports, i.e., £11.2 millions (wool, £10.2 millions ; sheepskins, £1 million) out of £13.5 millions.

As regards the products of agriculture, the main items in the total exports of £9.1 millions were fruit (fresh, canned and dried), £3.25 millions; maize products, £2 millions ; sugar and sugar products, £1.9 millions ; and wattle bark and extract, £0.9 million.

The product of mines (other than gold mines) included diamonds valued at £3 millions and coal at £1.6 millions. The remaining £2 millions' worth was chiefly made up of copper, asbestos and ores of manganese, chrome and tin.

Imports

The average yearly value of the Union's imports

classified by types during the pre-war period 1935-38 were :

	£ million
Food, drink and tobacco . . .	5.6
Other raw and semi-worked materials . . .	13.3
Other manufactured articles . . .	71.2
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Total . . .	90.1
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These values do not include the cost of freight and insurance.

Raw materials include rubber, timber, certain kinds of leather, large quantities of iron and steel rolled products.

Manufactured goods covered an extensive field, of which the following table shows the principal commodity groupings for average yearly imports and their values, 1935-38 :

	£ million
Textiles, clothing . . .	18.8
Machinery, apparatus and appliances . . .	15.6
Vehicles (railway, motor, cycle, air-craft) . . .	12.8
Chemicals . . .	4.4

These values do not include the cost of freight and insurance.

The principal features of the Union's pre-war external trade were :

(1) The United Kingdom was both the Union's best customer and her leading source of supply, taking 41 per cent. of the exports and supplying 45 per cent. of the imports.

(2) The Union's balance of trade with almost every country (France excepted) was unfavourable, but these unfavourable balances were adequately met from the proceeds of the sale of gold to the United Kingdom.

(3) Germany, Italy and Japan together supplied 17 per cent. of the imports and took 22 per cent. of the exports. Wool accounted for 80 per cent. of these exports.

These statistics show a high volume of mutual trade with most countries based on the highly profitable interchange of agricultural, mining and industrial products, and indicate and serve as a pattern and as a basis for the investigation of the possibilities of the expansion of the South African market during this post-war period.

Financial Position

During the five or six years preceding the outbreak of the war, and during the war years, the financial position in South Africa, both in State and private enterprise, made substantial progress. Most enterprises, especially those of an engineering character, made good profits during this period.

However, a moderate dividend policy was adopted, the business concerns consolidating their financial positions and laying up reserves. In the majority of cases these war-expanded industries are able to face the peace with confidence in spite of the fundamental changes in local and world conditions.

The phenomenal strengthening of the Union's financial position in recent years is brought out still more clearly if account is also taken of the fact that, between 1933 and 1944, the net external debt of the Union Government was reduced by over £120,000,000.

The main causes of the increase in the country's gold and exchange reserves and in its supply of money may be summed up as follows :

(1) The considerable rise in the price of gold in terms of dollars, sterling and other currencies which, owing to the fact that commodity prices did not rise to the same extent, gave the Union a net benefit, as an ounce of gold had a greater international purchasing power than before so that less gold had to be sold to pay for a given quantity of goods.

(2) The depreciation of the Union's currency in terms of gold, as a result of which a much larger amount of money was automatically brought into circulation against the retained gold output than would otherwise have been the case.

(3) The increase in the mining development and in gold output as well as in mining profits which followed on the net rise in the world price of gold from 85s. in 1931 to 172s. 3d. in 1945, and which in turn provided a powerful stimulus to general economic development in the Union.

(4) The "involuntary saving" which resulted from war conditions and inability to obtain the desired quantity of overseas consumer's and producer's goods.

(5) The heavy disbursements in the Union during the war by the British and other Allied Governments, and by ships, troops and evacuees.

During this post-war period the Union finds itself with an accumulation of purchasing power and also with an accumulation of needs to be satisfied. The railways, the Government, public utility undertakings, mining groups and industrial undertakings all have programmes of capital extensions which have been held over until the end of the war.

The general rate of industrial expansion in the Union is appreciably higher than in most countries in the world. Taken over a period of the last twenty-four years, the annual rate of increase per gross output was 6.92 per cent. or 4.91 times as high as in the United States of America.

It may be, however, that the prices of industrial goods have risen in the Union compared with other countries and that a higher gross output may, therefore, partly represent a relative price advance. There is no doubt that during the last quarter of a century the industrial expansion in the Union has been very rapid. In the United States and possibly Canada this period of rapid expansion has been passed.

Whether this rapid growth in industrial expansion will be maintained will naturally depend on the further rate of growth of the National Income, which in turn is very much dependent on the prosperity of the gold mining industry.

There seems no doubt of the prosperity of the gold mining industry being assured if reliance is to be placed on the various reports and speeches of leaders of the

industry, in connection with new discoveries, showing very high gold content values, in the vast potential gold fields in the Orange Free State.

Is it more than a coincidence that every new discovery of gold has been followed by a revival of world trade? History records that usually after a new gold field has been proved the world has experienced an economic recovery.

The importance of secondary industry's contribution, however, to the national income of South Africa is rapidly increasing. Improvements in the standard of living have led to an increased demand for processed commodities and to a transfer of functions from the home to the factory. In addition, the expansion of gold mining has opened important outlets for goods, especially of the engineering industry.

South African manufactures are still largely dependent on the import of certain raw materials and of equipment. One-half of the raw materials utilised in industry before the war still had to be imported. In addition, very nearly all the machinery—comprising machine tools, processing machinery and power plant—had to be obtained from abroad.

Manufactured goods did not constitute more than 2.5 per cent. of the Union's total exports. Industrial expansion has, therefore, been almost completely dependent on the foreign exchange resources created by the exports of other branches of the Union's economy, and especially by the gold mining industry as demonstrated in the foregoing statistics relating to the Union's external trade. Any further investment in secondary industry will necessitate a still greater import of machinery, equipment and raw materials.

The complicated capital equipment required by industry, State and public works, cannot, under present conditions, be manufactured in the Union, although during the war period South Africa's production of war material compared favourably with the rest of the Empire. Secondary industry was able to undertake the manufacture of harbour cranes, electric locomotives,

electric motors and pumps and numerous other articles of complicated manufacture, which before the war had to be imported.

The general line of industrial development, however, as laid down by Government Commissions and by the Social and Economic Planning Council, is to concentrate in the first place on meeting the basic requirements of the population of the Union in respect of food, clothing and shelter.

Comparatively high food prices, rentals and the "price inflation" under which the Union is at present suffering have increased the cost of living and the domestic price levels of all sections of the population, and have necessitated the raising of money wages and salaries in industry, trade and all other spheres of economic activity.

This vicious circle is only kept in check by rigid Government control, which has succeeded in maintaining some measure of stability in prices in spite of heavy pressure from rising costs. As previously explained, the danger of inflation in the Union is, in the main, only a potential one. The Union does not suffer from a "credit inflation" as was known in Europe after the 1914-18 war.

The super-abundance of money is due to the accumulation of gold and foreign exchange reserves, and to the increase in money wages instead of the active creation of credit.

Some of the methods adopted by the Union Government to prevent pressure from rising costs effecting and increasing the retail prices of essential goods were the adoption of simplification, standardisation, and other measures to effect cost economies; the division of increased costs among wholesalers, retailers and distributors; the payment of subsidies and Government bulk purchasing.

To summarize this story of South Africa's international business is to say that South Africa is likely to provide, during this post-war period, a very fruitful market for foreign exporters, which is only circumscribed by shortage of shipping space.

South Africa's financial structure is unusually sound, and she has adequate foreign exchange for settling overseas payments as fast as the requirements of consumer's and producer's goods can be met by overseas suppliers. These requirements accumulated during the war years, resulting in a vast accumulation of needs on the satisfaction of which the increased purchasing power in the Union can be expended.

STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES

LONG before the word nationalization had assumed the significance it has in English politics, State ownership of a number of South African enterprises was already an accepted fact. The transportation system is the principal nationalised undertaking in South Africa, employing thousands of people, both European and native. Airways, railways and harbours and several subsidiary services constitute one co-ordinated national organisation owned by the State and operated by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration.

The main areas of agriculture, industry and population in the Union are widely separated. As has already been pointed out, the principal industrial and most thickly populated area, the southern Transvaal, is located in the centre of the country 400 miles from Durban and 1,000 miles from Cape Town, the main sea ports. Obviously, therefore, transport has played, and must continue to play, a vital part in the nation's development.

State ownership of the railways dates back to 1873 when the Government of Cape Colony acquired the Cape Town-Wellington line. The Natal Government followed suit years later, and from then all the main lines have been constructed and operated by the Government. By the time of Union there were nearly 7,000 miles of Government owned railways in South Africa and these passed into control of the new Union Government which also assumed control of the ports and harbours. Johannesburg became the headquarters of the Administration which to-day is housed in a big, impressive building in the centre of the city. Railways expanded at a phenomenal rate until to-day the country possesses a total mileage of

nearly 14,000 miles provided at a capital cost of more than £178,000,000. South African railways operate on a smaller guage than do British and most European railway systems. It is three feet six inches, but despite this apparent narrowness the railways have a reputation for comfort, speed and safety comparing with any in the world.

A number of famous trains run on South African routes, among them the Blue Train which travels between Johannesburg and Cape Town, averaging nearly forty miles an hour for the journey of nearly 1,000 miles : and the Union Limited which has covered the distance between Cape Town and Johannesburg in twenty-six hours. The run between Johannesburg and Durban, a distance of just under 500 miles, is covered in under sixteen hours. Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa operate the same guages, so all the systems link up, involving no changing of trains at the country's border.

The railways maintain huge workshops all over the country, employing hundreds of technicians. During the war, when every aspect of national life was adapted to the country's war needs, the railway workshops were turning out armoured cars, howitzers, bombs and many other types of military equipment including intricate gun sights, in addition to carrying on normal railway maintenance and repair work. Electrification of some parts of the system has been going on since 1922. Both Cape Town and Johannesburg have a highly efficient and speedy electric suburban rail service, and the main line between the Witwatersrand and Durban has been electrified to a large extent.

As in other State-owned enterprises, conditions of service are subject to special regulations. Just before the war the various activities of the South African railways absorbed no fewer than 142,000 personnel of whom 82,000 were European. The Administration is thus the largest single employer of labour in the Union. All new entrants to the service have to pass an examination prescribed by the Union Education Department, in

addition to which a new scheme has been introduced recently to assist new entrants to obtain specialised training in those branches of the service to which they show themselves particularly adapted. A superannuation fund framed on liberal lines is operated, as well as a sick fund which enables all employees and their dependents to obtain medical and hospital benefits. Among positive measures are included Government hostels for the accommodation of junior employees, a special house ownership scheme to enable the staff to obtain their own houses, a rent rebate system and a health and social welfare organisation. The last named organisation arranges physical culture, vegetable and domestic gardening clubs, maintains a visiting staff to investigate the health and housing conditions of the staff, arranges for the issue of health and nutrition pamphlets and generally keeps a close watch on all matters relating to the improvement of the standard of living of the employees. Most of the important railway centres have splendid recreation institutes with extensive playing fields and indoor amenities. These institutes play an important part in the sporting and social life of the country. There are forty-seven of them in the Union and South West Africa, with a total membership of about 20,000.

Linking the outlying areas of the country to the centres served by the railways are road-motor services also operated by the South African Railways Administration. These services have played a big part in opening up those parts of the country where the smallness of the population does not warrant the establishing of railways. To-day they operate over more than 18,000 miles and have proved of enormous value in developing the Union's dairying industry. Recently specially-equipped vehicles were introduced for the carrying of dairy produce to the rail heads.

The airways system is a great and growing concern operated by the State. Not only are all the main centres of the country linked to each other by daily scheduled air services, but a regular service between Great Britain and

Johannesburg is operated jointly with the British Overseas Airways Corporation. It was 1 February, 1934, that the Government took over all the air services in South Africa. From then on the services were rapidly expanded until a vast network covered not only the whole of the Union, but extended deep into the heart of central Africa as well. One international airport and two national airports are in course of construction and most of the towns, even many of the smaller ones, maintain excellent municipal aerodromes.

The harbours represent an immense part of the State owned enterprises of South Africa. To-day facilities which are provided are such that the largest liners afloat can be accommodated at South African ports, which are equipped with the most modern appliances for handling of cargo and passengers. Dry docks, as large as any in the world, exist at Durban and Cape Town.

In a country with distances as vast as those existing in South Africa, the development of roads has been a major problem. Until quite recently, most of the roads designed and built in the era of ox-drawn traffic were quite unsuited for fast motor transport. In 1935, a National Roads Act was passed in the House of Assembly and a real start made on providing the country with a network of properly constructed motor roads. From the money derived from the taxation on petrol, threepence in respect of every gallon is devoted to a fund for the building of these national roads, and to-day the country possesses well over 2,000 miles of completed or partly completed national roads, with several thousand more miles still to be tackled. The cost of building the roads and maintaining them will be, it is estimated, in the neighbourhood of £20,000,000. The importance of these roads, quite apart from the great part they play in opening up and developing the country, is made abundantly clear when it is realised that to-day there is in South Africa one road vehicle for every five and a half Europeans in the country. The Union thus has the second highest ratio of vehicles to population in the world, not far off that of the United States which has a vehicle to one in every

four persons. It has been estimated that by 1960 there will be at least 50,000 vehicles in use on South African roads.

South African industry has at its service one of the finest and lowest cost electricity supply systems in the world. To a major extent this power supply industry has been nationalised and controlled by an organisation known as the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) which has established six major power stations, three supplying the Witwatersrand gold mining areas with power for mining industry and railway traction; two in Natal supplying power for the electrified railway system and the city of Durban and other Natal towns; and the sixth in Cape Town operated in conjunction with the municipal station for the railways and the city of Cape Town. The Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company has a number of great power stations dotted about the Witwatersrand supplying the gold mines in conjunction with the Electricity Supply Commission. Many of the power stations have a generating capacity comparable with those of power stations in the United States and the U.S.S.R. Some idea of the current which is used is afforded by the fact that a single large gold mine on the Witwatersrand has a power consumption every year that considerably exceeds that of the city of Glasgow with all its vast range of industry and a population of well over a million.

There is very little hydro-electric power in the Union, but coal is abundant and cheap at the pithead. Apart from the highly electrified gold and coal mining industries there are a number of electro-chemical industries and these, with the suburban and main lines which are electrified, call for large blocks of power. Consequently, the tariffs for electricity are as low, in general, as anywhere in the world.

Though not State owned, Broadcasting in South Africa is constituted by an Act of Parliament, which established the South African Broadcasting Corporation. The Corporation, which is advised by nine governors and by specially appointed local councils, operates

stations in the main centres of Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban with satellite studios at Bloemfontein, Pretoria, Grahamstown, Stellenbosch and Pietermaritzburg. No privately owned radio transmitting station is allowed, but a commercial station operates from Portuguese East Africa and broadcasts sponsored programmes.

In line with the present intention of giving commercial radio to the Union, five standard wave transmitters will be set up with a commercial broadcasting target date of some time in 1948. These transmitters will be installed in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth, and will have a coverage on long wave of about 100 miles each. The stations will be on a network basis. That is the scheduled extent of commercial radio in the Union of South Africa.

The five new South African Broadcasting Corporation stations will broadcast on a separate "C" wave band. In addition, SABC will operation their ordinary national programmes on an "A" band for English listeners and a "B" band for Afrikaans listeners.

Obviously, this allows the "C" band a very limited audience which will turn deliberately away from the "A" and "B" bands in order to hear commercial programmes. Thus, commercial programmes on these stations will have to be of exceptionally high quality to tempt audiences away from the "A" and "B" bands.

Steel, forming another part of the enterprises in which the State has an important interest, has already been dealt with. Postal services are State owned and are run much on the same lines as in Great Britain.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEIGHBOURS

WITHIN the geographical borders of South Africa are a number of territories which are not administered directly by the Union Government. These are the native territories of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuan land and the mandated territory of South West Africa.

The incorporation of this latter territory as a fifth Province of the Union was debated at the New York meeting of the United Nations, and South Africa's application for incorporation was turned down. To all intents and purposes, however, it forms an integral part of the Union, is closely linked by road, rail and air to the main cities of the Union and numbers among its small European population a large number of Union citizens. No restrictions exist to hinder free travel to and from the territory and, indeed, its "separation" from the Union exists, from the point of view of the ordinary man and woman, on paper only.

South West Africa

South West Africa is a desolate country in the main, but one which makes a peculiar appeal to many people. Its history has been a stormy one. In 1885 it was annexed by the German Government, and from then until the end of the first Great War, it was administered by the German Colonial Office. Union troops occupied the town of Luderitz and Swakopmund, and in 1915 the German forces in South West Africa surrendered. In terms of the Versailles Treaty, the territory ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and as it was considered that the people

occupying it were not yet able to stand by themselves, South West Africa became a mandated territory, with the Mandate entrusted to the Union of South Africa.

An administrator of the territory was established, and later legislation was passed by the Union Government providing for an executive committee, an advisory council and a legislative assembly for the territory.

The area of South West Africa is 317,725 square miles. The best means of entering the territory is by sea at Walvis Bay, or by rail from the Cape Province, or by air from Johannesburg. The railway journey to Windhoek, which is the administrative seat, is 1,383 miles from Cape Town and 1,336 miles from Johannesburg. The climate is hot and dry, and though there is a fair rainfall on the average throughout the year, the area is subject to prolonged droughts.

The capital town of Windhoek has a population of 4,812 Europeans and 5,839 natives. It occupies a central position in the territory and is 5,600 feet above sea level, finely situated within an amphitheatre of hills. Modern municipal services exist and up-to-date amenities including swimming baths, public gardens, sports grounds and show grounds are to be found. There are three hospitals, two for Europeans and one for natives, and three maternity homes. There is also a number of schools which provide the same educational standards as are to be found in the Union. Luderitz Bay has a population of 846 Europeans and 1,714 natives. Keetmanshoop has 1,043 Europeans and 1,673 natives and Swakopmund has 1,149 Europeans and 828 natives.

According to the official year book, South West Africa's climate is healthy. Malaria is met with in some parts of the territory, but acute rheumatism and acute respiratory diseases are rare.

Owing to the generally low rainfall, it is not possible to carry out agriculture on a large scale. Most of the territory is farmed under pastoral conditions and large quantities of beef and mutton are exported to Union markets. Karakul sheep thrive in the area and the wool industry continues to expand.

Diamonds were discovered along the coast from the mouth of the Orange River, and copper, tin and marble are mined in other parts of the territory.

Cost of living in the territory is, generally speaking, lower than in the rest of South Africa, but there is a corresponding number of disadvantages—great distances from the big cities of the Union being perhaps the chief one. Tables, compiled by the Union Office of Census and Statistics, give the average monthly rentals for “non-privileged” houses in Windhoek in May 1940 as follows: three rooms, £5 14s. 5d.; four rooms, £6 11s. 8d.; five rooms, £8 3s. 8d.; and six rooms £10 6s. 4d.

The native territories provide little or no opportunity to the European immigrant. Administered by the High Commissioner, who is appointed by the British Government, the areas are kept as native reserves and there prevails to-day the tribal life and customs that have gone on, practically unchanged, for hundreds of years. The High Commissioner is helped by a special Advisory Council to govern the territories along strictly defined lines, and only a handful of Europeans, other than administrative officials, are to be found in the vast and lovely areas, some of them greater than the combined area of England and Wales.

Basutoland

Basutoland is flanked by the Orange Free State, Natal and the Cape Province, and is one of the most beautiful parts of South Africa. Its capital is the little town of Maseru, which lies not far from the magnificent range of snow-capped Maluti Mountains which divides the territory into two. The climate is dry and bracing with extremes of heat and cold and with a fairly heavy average yearly rainfall. The country is completely unspoilt. No towns break the rolling grassland plains and few motor cars are to be seen. Dotted all over the great territory are the mud villages of the natives who are administered by chieftains, with the paramount chief of Basutoland the nominal ruler of the country. Clad in their colourful blankets, the natives provide one of the

most picturesque sights in South Africa, and their great tribal ceremonies bring large numbers of European visitors to the territory.

Bechuanaland

Bechuanaland lies between the Union and Southern Rhodesia, with an estimated area of no less than 275,000 square miles. The winter climate is delightful, but in summer the heat is great. The area has a game reserve and a vast bird sanctuary has been proclaimed. Shooting is strictly prohibited in most of the territory, and heavy penalties are provided. There are no industries to speak of in the territory owing to the smallness of the European population, but cattle and sheep farming is carried on.

Swaziland

Between the Transvaal and Portuguese East Africa is Swaziland. With an ideal climate, the territory is similar in many respects to Basutoland. Most of the Europeans in the territory live in the capital town of Mbabane which is linked by good roads to Lourenco Marques, Johannesburg and Durban. Farming is the main occupation of the territory, with the Union providing the biggest market for the products.

Opportunities afforded settlers in Southern Rhodesia and in Northern Rhodesia are the subject of Chapter 20, immediately following.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is, in more senses than one, South Africa's closest neighbour. Geographically it lies on the northern borders of the Transvaal and its people maintain close ties, business, cultural and social, with South Africa. Neither geographically nor politically, however, is Southern Rhodesia part of the Union of South Africa, and to cross from one country to the other involves the usual customs and immigration formalities that exist among countries of the British Empire.

With a territory 150,000 square miles in extent, Southern Rhodesia is bounded on the north by the Zambesi River, on the south by the Limpopo, on the east by Portuguese East Africa and on the west by Bechuanaland. She is entirely land-locked and makes use of all the great South African ports and those of Portuguese East Africa. Only 300 miles of perfect national road separates the Southern Rhodesian frontier from Johannesburg.

The constitution of Southern Rhodesia is unusual. She is the youngest self-governing unit among the British family of nations, but, although a Colony, she deals direct with the Dominions Office of the British Government. She has full control over her own affairs with two exceptions : legislation affecting the native population, and foreign policy.

The country developed in a space of fifty-six years from trackless veld, swarming with wild animals and savage tribes, to its present degree of industrialisation and its

well laid out cities and towns. Southern Rhodesia was administered until 1923 by the British South African Company founded by Cecil Rhodes, and this company is to-day still a powerful factor in the colony's economy. In 1923 the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia came into being and since that time its growth has been steady. The 1946 census figures revealed that there are 82,382 Europeans ; 4,567 coloured ; 2,913 Asiatics ; and an estimated native population of 1,600,000.

The country is administered by a Parliamentary Government of thirty members and a speaker. The King is represented by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The franchise is granted to all British subjects over twenty-one, irrespective of sex or colour. Other qualifications are : six months' residence in Southern Rhodesia ; occupation of premises to the value of £150 ; receipt of an income of not less than £100 per annum ; or ownership of a registered mining location.

Immigration

Like South Africa, Southern Rhodesia needs immigrants of the right type to fulfil what is undoubtedly a bright and extremely prosperous destiny. An immigration scheme exists, and the Government has officially announced they want to encourage new settlers of British stock to develop a country which in size is nearly three times that of England and Wales. Superficially, Rhodesia appears a land of ease and comfort for the white man amid beautiful surroundings in one of the finest climates in the world. That, however, is an illusion which the Government is anxious to shatter in the minds of all would-be settlers. Life is not easy. With Europeans outnumbered by 20 to 1 by the natives, an immense effort will have to be made for years to come if European civilisation is to grow. The only way to achieve that, says the Government, is by *work* !

The immigration laws of Southern Rhodesia permit the entry into the colony of all persons of British nationality of good character and free of infectious diseases (particularly tuberculosis). They must either have

guaranteed employment in the colony or be in possession of sufficient means to support themselves and their dependents while seeking employment. Faced with the same problem as South Africa, Rhodesia is anxious for skilled labour. The bulk of the semi-skilled work in the country and all the unskilled is done by the natives. Therefore, men who in England are classed as labourers would be unable to compete with the native in Rhodesia on his present standard of living. Nor is Rhodesia at the moment able to accept men who are only partially trained.

As already stated, Southern Rhodesia has a bright future. It was summed up by Mr. K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, when he said "As never before in our short history, Rhodesians are looking ahead to-day. If we look back it is to remind ourselves that something has already been accomplished towards laying the foundations and to plan for a considerably larger, more powerful and more important unit of the Empire family.

"Of our industrial future gold mining up to now has been the most important element in our national economy, but this year, for the first time, tobacco exports have exceeded the value of those of gold. What can be stated with complete certainty is that the Government of Southern Rhodesia is anxious to do everything it possibly can to promote the fullest possible development of the natural resources of the colony. To fulfil all our hopes we shall need to draw from the manhood of these islands (The British Isles) to give us the additional men and women we need to carry out our task of developing the country towards a good life for all its people, white and black."

Industries

What then are Southern Rhodesia's industries? Secondary industries have been developed over the years to supply some of the needs of the home market. The war gave an immense fillip to this. New industries found a footing in supplying articles which could no longer be imported, and old industries—those for the

manufacture of jams, grain milling, baking and confectionery, light engineering, furniture manufacturing, brick and tile making—expanded.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is encouraging the establishment of economic industry by making it attractive to private capital and private enterprise to develop the country's resources. Where, for any reason, private capital is hesitant or unwilling to take the risk, the Government is prepared to undertake the development as a State enterprise, if it is satisfied that a particular undertaking is necessary to the colony's development. To further its policy, the Government has established a Department of Commerce and Industry which works in close co-operation with an Industrial Development Commission.

Among the industries of Rhodesia is a State cotton spinning mill at Gatooma, where raw cotton, for which farmers receive a guaranteed price, is spun into yarn; textile mills at Bulawayo; and iron and steel works for the purpose of exploiting the vast deposits of iron ore and lime at Que Que. Other examples of State enterprise are electricity supply, the development of sugar production and the erection of dehydration and industrial alcohol factories.

Among the new industries which have been established, or are being established, are—a large boot and shoe making firm at Gwelo and other leather industries linked up with Rhodesian tanneries; a wire drawing factory to manufacture electric conductors, wireless cables, fencing, etc.; a starch industry; a plywood industry; a cutlery industry, which also makes surgical instruments; an industry producing food yeast from molasses; the processing of primary products, particularly in the base mineral field, and the development of by-products from the extensive deposits of iron pyrites, chrome, coal, copper, magnesite, tungsten and tin. The trained workers required for these will include industrial and pharmaceutical chemists, engineers, fitters, turners, electricians, building artisans and other specialists.

The growth of industry means the growth of towns,

and the need for the services of teachers, doctors, nurses, clerical workers, grocers, butchers, etc., will arise. A warning note is sounded by the Rhodesian Government. It will take many months yet before some of the new industries reach production stage and the country therefore is not able, at the moment, to absorb immigrants in very large numbers. It was anticipated that the beginning of immigration on a larger scale could not be before late 1947, when the shipping position should have improved and the country itself be ready to provide work, homes and security for its new settlers.

Working Conditions

The working conditions of artisans in most industries in Southern Rhodesia are governed by agreements under the Industrial Conciliation Act, which provides for the establishment of National Industrial Councils in the different industries. These Industrial Agreements lay down wages, hours of work, annual holidays and regulate the conditions of employment generally. They apply to the municipal areas, in which most of the Colony's industry is centred. Other legislation of interest to artisans is the Workmen's Compensation Act providing compensation for death or disablement of employees in the course of their work.

The following conditions in various industries to which Industrial Agreements apply are intended only as an indication of hours, wages, etc., as they are to-day. It should be noted that new Agreements are being negotiated in the case of the engineering, mining and printing industries and these are expected to be completed in the next two or three months. The rates applicable to the following industries are given to indicate general wage levels in the Colony.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING AND ENGINEERING :
48 hour week. Wage rates : journeymen, 3s. 6d. per hour ; Grade 2 operatives, 2s. 3d. per hour ; Grade 3 operatives, 1s. 9d. per hour. Annual leave : 12 consecutive working days, with a further 6 days, if leave is to be spent at the coast. Cost of living allowance.

MINING INDUSTRY : 48 hour week for majority of surface and underground workers. Wages range from 22s. 6d. and 25s. per shift of eight hours for surface workers to 27s. 6d. per shift for permanent underground fitters, electricians, shaft timbermen and shaft sinkers. Holidays : 21 consecutive working days, excluding Sundays. Cost of living allowance.

PRINTING AND NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY : 43 hour week for day work, 40 hour week for night work. Wages (per week) : Salisbury and Bulawayo foremen, £9 os. 6d. (day), £9 18s. 6d. (night) ; journeymen, £8 14s. od. (day), £9 os. 6d. (night) ; typesetting machine operators, £9 os. 6d. (day), £9 18s. 6d. (night) ; operator mechanics, £9 18s. 6d. (day), £10 18s. 3d. (night). Wages for the equivalent categories in areas outside Salisbury and Bulawayo are from 14s. to 17s. lower. Holidays : 18 days annually, plus Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday. Cost of living allowance. (A day journeyman receives a cost of living allowance of £2 10s. 6d. per week).

BUILDING INDUSTRY : 44 hour week. Wages 4s. 4½d. per hour. Annual holiday of 12 consecutive working days over the Christmas-New Year period. Each employee contributes 1½d. per hour, and the employer a like amount to the Building Industry Holiday Fund, and the joint amount is paid to the employee prior to the holiday period. Each employee also contributes 9d. per week to the expenses of the National Industrial Council for the Building Industry, the employers contributing an equal amount. There is a cost of living allowance which at the present time—1947—brings the minimum weekly earnings up to £10 18s. 2d. for a journeyman.

ENGINEERING AND MOTOR INDUSTRY : The highly-qualified journeymen in the engineering industry receive a minimum of 3s. 9d. per hour with a 48 hour working week, making a minimum weekly wage of £9, to which is added a cost of living allowance. Approximately the same amounts are paid to mechanics in the motor industry.

MEAT AND FISH TRADES : 47½ hour week. Wages : blockmen, £27 10s. per month for the first three months, thereafter £30 per month ; butcher's assistants, £20 per month ; casual blockmen, £1 per day or part thereof. Annual holiday : 18 consecutive working days.

BAKING AND CONFECTIONERY : Foremen bakers and confectioners (the only categories open to Europeans) earn from £45 to £50 per month. 48 hour week. Annual holiday : 14 consecutive days.

(The cost of living allowance is on a graduated scale, rising and falling according to the cost of living index figure calculated by the Government Statistician).

Principal Towns and their Amenities

Southern Rhodesia has six municipalities, of which the largest two are the cities of Salisbury and Bulawayo. Salisbury is the capital and the seat of the Government. The other municipalities are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma and Que Que (phonetic pronunciation of the last town is Kwekkwee).

The towns of the colony are not pioneer outposts of civilisation, but large, modern, well laid out areas with solid, well built houses of the bungalow type, each with its own garden, on either side of tree lined streets. Up-to-date stores display goods from Britain, South Africa and the United States. All such amenities as macadamised streets, electric lights, water-borne sewerage, cinemas, hotels, public parks, schools and playing fields, exist.

As in South Africa, servants for the home are easily obtainable. A native cook-general would be paid 30s. to 50s. a month and a garden boy 22s. 6d. to 30s. a month, plus lodging and food. Native rations usually involve the expenditure of about 15s. per head per month.

Southern Rhodesia also has its housing problem, in common with the rest of the world, but as a result of the action being taken by both the Government and municipalities, it was expected that there should be a decided improvement by the end of 1947. Average rental for an unfurnished house ranges between £11 10s. and fifteen guineas a month.

The best hotels in Bulawayo and Salisbury range in price from 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. a day (all meals inclusive), and in other hotels the rates vary from £10 to £12 10s. a month (meals included). Boarding houses are numerous at an average rate of £9 a month per head in Salisbury and Bulawayo, and from £7 10s. to £9 in other centres.

Cost of Living

An idea of the cost of living is to be had from the following prices of household necessities as at the end of 1946 :

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
BEEF, FRESH : (Standard Quality).		s. d.
Sirloin	Pound	0 11
Topside	Pound	0 9
Brisket.	Pound	0 7
Gravy	Pound	0 6
MUTTON :		
Leg	Pound	2 1
Loin	Pound	2 1
PORK, FRESH	Pound	1 4.5
BACON, Back and Streaky (local)	Pound	1 8
TINNED BEEF : Brand "A"	Pound	1 2.5
LARD (local)	Pound	1 3.3
EGGS, Fresh	Dozen	1 8
BUTTER—First Grade	Pound	2 6
CHEESE—First Grade (local)	Pound	1 8
MILK—Fresh	Pint	0 4.25
Condensed	14 oz. tin	1 5.5
BREAD—Brown	Pound	0 4
White	Pound	0 5
RICE	Pound	0 7.8
TINNED FRUITS—Apricots (South African)	2 lb.	1 10
SYRUP, GOLDEN (Rhodesian)	Pound	1 6
JAM—Apricot (South African)	2 lb.	1 11.5
Marmalade(South African)	2 lb.	1 10

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
DRIED FRUITS—		
Currants	Pound	1 6.5
Raisins	Pound	1 3
Sultanas	Pound	1 3
Prunes	Pound	1 10
COFFEE, ROASTED AND GROUND :		
Brand " A "	Pound	2 8
Brand " B "	Pound	2 9.5
TEA—Nyasaland	Pound	1 9
Tanganda	Pound	2 2
SUGAR, WHITE (Rhodesian refined)	4 lb.	1 6
POTATOES, First Grade	150 lb.	34 6
PREPARED BREAKFAST CEREALS—		
Oats (S. African)	5 lb.	2 2.5
STARCH, COLMAN'S	Pound	1 5
MAIZE MEAL, First Grade . . .	200 lb.	21 6
FLOUR—" Gloria "	100 lb.	38 10
SOAP—Carbolic (local)	Packet	1 0
Sunlight (imported)	Packet	2 6
CANDLES	16 oz. pkt.	1 1.5
PARAFFIN	1 case	
	(8 gals.)	17 11.8
FIREWOOD, Uncut	Cord	27 6
COAL	200 lb.	4 6

AMUSEMENTS, SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC. Prices for cinema seats range from 1s. 9d. to 3s.; for amateur theatricals and concerts the charge is usually 3s. to 5s. Double tickets for dances given by the leading hotels cost from 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Beer costs about 20s. for a dozen quarts; South African brandy sells at 13s. to 14s. a bottle. Rhodesian pipe tobacco is sold in packets at from 1s. 3d. to 2s. a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. A cheaper line sold in bags has a large sale at 2s. 9d. a pound. Popular brands of Rhodesian cigarettes are sold from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. for 50.

The war brought about an increase in the cost of

clothing and at the present time bespoke tailors charge from £14 to £18 for making men's lounge suits. In womens' clothing, costumes of tweed or worsted can be bought from eight to sixteen guineas, afternoon frocks from three to eight guineas and evening frocks from eight to fifteen guineas. Clothing, like food, is not rationed.

Climate

The climate of Rhodesia is an extremely healthy one. The rainy season occurs in the summer, which is from October to April. The winter is from May to August. Rhodesian winters can be cold, but snow is almost unknown. Light frosts occur at night over most of the country in winter. The hottest month is October. The mean annual rainfall over the whole country is 27.5 inches. The climate tends to make for healthy conditions and the only local diseases that are a danger are malaria and bilharzia. These are controlled to a large extent by the Public Health Department, and individuals are urged to take preventive measures.

Recreations

Opportunities for recreation and holidays are as varied as they are in South Africa. Apart from the facilities that exist for holidaying at all the South African resorts, Rhodesia itself has many delightful spots, foremost of which is the Victoria Falls. A first-class return fare from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls is £4 19s. Other holiday resorts are the Inyanga Downs with their trout streams; the Vumba Mountains near Umtali, the Zimbabwe Ruins; and the Matopos, near Bulawayo.

Most towns have their sports fields and golf courses; and rugby, soccer, hockey, cricket and swimming are all to be had. Bulawayo and Salisbury have active turf clubs with regular race meetings, and in the country districts hunt clubs and gymkhanas are popular. All the attractions of the outdoor life with facilities for hunting are to be had, for most farmers are willing to allow visitors to help keep down wild birds and the more destructive of the animals, like buck, kudu and antelope.

Lion and leopard may also be shot freely in some areas. Fishing is becoming increasingly popular and the systematic stocking of rivers and dams with sporting fish is going on.

Education

Southern Rhodesia provides adequate facilities for education. It has seven academic high schools providing secondary education leading to the Cambridge school certificate examination. There are many private schools throughout the country, modern secondary schools and more than fifty primary schools. Technical education is provided at Bulawayo. In all Government primary and secondary schools tuition and books are provided free, though fees are charged for voluntary special subjects, such as music and elocution.

Transportation

Considering the smallness of the Colony's European population, the transport system is well developed. The Rhodesian Railway system has a total mileage of over 2,700, it is the same gauge as South Africa's (3 ft. 6 in.), and it has more than 2,200 miles of all-weather road. These roads have been built on the "strip" principle and reach in all directions from end to end of the country. Two macadam strips wide enough to take the wheels of the average motor car provide all the advantages of tarmac highways at considerably less cost. Comprehensive air services to all the main centres in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and externally to Johannesburg and the United Kingdom, are operated. There are telephone services throughout the country, with automatic systems in the main centres, and farms are connected by party line.

Taxation

Income tax in Southern Rhodesia is levied on income derived from sources in Southern Rhodesia and, under certain defined conditions, from the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Mozambique area of Portuguese East

Africa. The Government's policy is to keep the income tax as low as possible.

MARRIED PERSONS :

(1) Primary allowance	£500
(2) Minor children of taxpayer (up to 21 years of age)	£100
(3) Dependent children, wholly maintained	£100
(4) Dependents, maintained to the extent of at least £50	£50
(5) Life, accident or sickness insurance premiums up to	£100
(6) Subscriptions to friendly or benefit Societies up to	£10

SINGLE PERSONS :

(1) Primary allowance	£240
(2) Allowances from (3) to (6) enumerated under the head of "Married Persons."	

RATES OF TAX : The following rates of Income Tax per £ of the Taxable Amount are imposed at present.

MARRIED PERSONS :

For the first £500	1/6 in the £
For the second £500	3/- "
For the third £500	5/- "
For the fourth £500	7/6 "
For excess over £2,000	10/6 "

SINGLE PERSONS :

For the first £500	2/6 in the £
For the second £500	5/- "
For the third £500	7/6 "
For excess over £1,500	10/6 "

The income tax year of assessment covers the period from 1st April to 31st March in the following year.

Customs duties in Southern Rhodesia are lower than those levied in the Dominions and other Colonies where protective duties are in force. In the case of nearly every duty provision is made for a preference in favour of the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions. Under the Trade

Agreement concluded in February, 1935, with the Union of South Africa, the bulk of South African products and manufactures are liable on importation to Southern Rhodesia to the United Kingdom rates of duty, subject to further rebates of from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of such duties.

Under the Customs and Excise Tariff Act (Chapter 137) used personal clothing and jewellery are admitted into Southern Rhodesia free, but should a supply of new articles such as clothes, boots, etc., be brought in, duty is leviable. Settlers entering the Colony to take up permanent residence are granted a rebate of duty on their used effects, which include household effects, musical instruments and sporting and athletic goods. No rebate, however, is allowed on motor cars, motor cycles, cycles, firearms, radio sets, gramophones and records, cameras, typewriters and other business equipment.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, gave this advice to would-be immigrants. "Southern Rhodesia is no place for men and women without skill of either hand or brain, nor is it a place for people who expect to be mollicoddled through life. But for those who are independent and self reliant, prepared to stand solidly on their own two feet, it is a grand country. We believe that there will be development and expansion in all directions in Southern Rhodesia, offering opportunities for far more than our present limited European population, for the man who is prepared to work and take a chance there will be ample scope—so long as he bears in mind that, although we have many amenities, on the whole this country must be regarded as still in the pioneering stage."

Northern Rhodesia

Northern Rhodesia is very much the baby brother of the two great countries which owe their origin to Cecil John Rhodes. It is a Crown Colony dating back to 1924, and is administered to-day by a Governor assisted by an Executive Council of five official and three unofficial

members. There is a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, of whom nine are official, eight are elected and five are unofficial, nominated by the Crown. The territory is divided into seven administrative Provinces with the capital and seat of the Government at Lusaka. Northern Rhodesia's population is small. There are just over 13,000 Europeans and about a million and a half natives, and the country in consequence has reached nothing like the development which Southern Rhodesia has achieved.

Northern Rhodesia's immediate future would seem to lie in the exploitation of its mineral resources, which are known to be enormous. A number of copper mines are producing, and these employ a large number of Europeans for whom townships with all amenities have been developed mainly at Mufulira, Nchanga, Nkana and Broken Hill. Modern plant has been installed and further development is assured. Pig lead and manganese ore are also produced in the Colony.

The country, generally speaking, is healthy for white settlers. Malaria is present in most parts and precautions are enforced. The winter temperatures are moderate, but the mean temperature varies from 70 degrees to 90 degrees with a maximum of 103 degrees and a minimum of 56 degrees. The wet season is from November to March during which from 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the total annual rainfall occurs.

The railway runs via the Victoria Falls, Lusaka and Broken Hill and extends to the Belgian Congo, and plans exist for a considerable extension of the railway system which would lead to the opening up of the territory. The roads, which are being constantly improved, have not yet attained an all-weather standard. Bridges have been built across all the great rivers. The principal aerodromes are at Broken Hill, Lusaka, Mpika, Abercorn, Ndola, Fort Jameson and Livingstone and there are, in addition, forty-six other aerodromes and emergency landing grounds.

There are twenty-two Government-inspected schools for Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and to most of

these are attached hostels for children living in widely scattered outlying areas. The present limit of education in all but one school—the Convent School, Broken Hill—is form 2 (Standard 7). Native education is controlled separately by a Director of African Education who administers 1,112 Government and assisted schools with a total attendance of 117,000.

Would-be settlers in Northern Rhodesia have to comply with immigration regulations which require that the immigrant must be coming to pre-arranged employment or be in possession of reasonable capital. No figure is laid down, as it would depend solely on the size of an immigrant's family and the nature of the occupation he intends to be engaged on after arrival. Secondary industry is being established in the Colony and increasing opportunity will gradually develop.

The creation of a great steel industry for the two Rhodesias was foreshadowed in an announcement made in London in October 1947. It was stated that the Northern and Southern Rhodesian governments had ordered their engineers to prepare the plans for a £23,000,000 scheme by which—a 350 ft. high dam across the Kariba Gorge on the Zambesi River would be built; huge hydro electric smelting furnaces constructed; and prospecting begun for an iron ore field which experts believe will yield 500,000 tons of steel a year in its early stages working up to five times that amount.

Each government would contribute £9,000,000 to the scheme and the remainder of the total sum needed would come from big British industrial interests. It is stated that considerable scientific and technical research is still needed but preliminary results have been so encouraging as to leave little doubt that the whole project will eventually be carried through. The dam would be three times the size of the Boulder Dam in the United States.

The immense effect which the realisation of this great scheme will have on the future development of the Rhodesias needs no elaboration nor can its impact on the whole question of immigration be missed—even at this early stage.

SOUTH AFRICAN LITERATURE
AND ARCHITECTURE

THOUGH South Africa is a young country it has, since the First World War, led all the other Dominions in its contributions to contemporary English literature. There are several theories as to why this should be so, one of them being that the Union, providing an abundance of coloured labour very cheaply, has made it possible for its European inhabitants to enjoy more leisure for the pursuit of intellectual pursuits than their counterparts in other Dominions. More likely theory, however, is that literature is very often the result of social and racial ferment rather than idleness, and there are few modern countries which have a history more filled with the clash of creeds, races, languages and cultures. The whole development of the country, too, has been marked by a fierce never-ending fight against nature itself both in the old days when the pioneers, Dutch and English, battled their way across the vast tracts of land peopled by hostile tribes and wild animals, and to-day, when nature with her droughts and floods is still a fierce unrelenting adversary.

It is not surprising, therefore, that such a country should provide a fount of material for novelists and poets, a fount from which only the barest surface has been skimmed. There is no doubt that the literature of the country is still hopelessly inadequate, not only as to the history of the South African pioneers, but to the history, also, of the many interesting peoples who have been absorbed, or transplanted, in the process of colonisation. In the years to come more and more writers will find their inspiration from the rugged, limitless veld which has been the stage for so many stirring and colourful dramas.

Side by side with the contribution which South Africa has made to contemporary English literature is the growth of a literature which is peculiarly its own—Afrikaans literature. It is unquestioned that Afrikaans is better adapted to South African life, being born out of the strife and torment and the beauty of the country; and its unique flavour has been brilliantly exploited by its poets Celliers, Visser, Leipoldt, Du Toit and others.

The great animator and interpreter of the moment in Afrikaans is Professor T. J. Haarhoff. He is also a fine classical scholar and his *The Achievement of Afrikaans* by the Oxford University Press is an excellent guide to Afrikaans poetry. His recent English translation of Van den Heever's fine novel, *The Harvest*, represents an advance in the interpretation of Afrikaans literature to a wider public. *Adventures of a Lion Family*, by Pienaar, has also been translated into almost every European language.

Afrikaners are proud of their poets and novelists; and by the efforts of private individuals and firms very few of their literary men and women have to seek for a living outside their native country.

If one were to ask the almost unanswerable question, which is the best book South Africa has produced, the palm would most likely go to Olive Schreiner's *The Story of an African Farm*. This fascinating story, that exudes the very spirit and atmosphere of a remote, sun-soaked farm, was written by her in her early twenties. It is accepted as a classic, and though Olive Schreiner lived long and wrote a great deal she never repeated this triumph. Other books that qualify as being among the best South Africa has produced are the splendid autobiographical works of Denys Reitz, *Commando*, *Trekking On*, and *No Outspan*, which tell the political story of South Africa and recount the thrilling personal adventures of such men as Smuts, Botha and Reitz himself, first in the Boer War and later in the Great War. These books, written in English, have been translated into many other languages. Another book, equally famous, is *Fock of the Bushveld*, and here again the spirit of an unspoilt Africa breathes through the pages.

To-day, Sarah Getrude Millin is one of South Africa's foremost living authors, whose reputation was greatly enhanced by her biographies of Smuts and Rhodes.

There are many other talented writers like Pauline Smith and others, and many well-known British and American authors have chosen South Africa and South Africans as the subjects for books.

H. G. Armstrong wrote a splendid biography of Smuts called *Grey Steel* and Negley Farson is the author of the informative *Behind God's Back*. The thrilling story of gold has been the inspiration of a number of writers and among the best books are Hedley Chilvers' *Out of the Crucible*. He also wrote *The Seven Lost Trails of Africa*, and the *Seven Wonders of Southern Africa*. Napier Devitt, an ex-magistrate in South Africa, is the author of many excellent anecdotes in *The Spell of South Africa* and other books.

William Plomer, who is now well into the front rank of modern English novelists and poets, is the author of *Turbott Wolfe*. This novel was followed by an even more brilliant collection of short stories, *I Speak of Africa*, which combines humour, satire and tragedy with true political insight.

For political books there are many outstanding authorities to turn to, among them Lord Hailey, *An African Survey*, and Professor E. H. Brookes, *The Political Future of South Africa*. The native races have provided a fertile field for writers and there is a great range of books to choose from, all of them contributing to the great and fascinating story of the development of the original inhabitants of South Africa. The wild life of Africa is another equally engrossing subject that has inspired a great number of writers.

South Africa has also produced a surprising number of poets, many of whom have attained world stature. Foremost among them is Roy Campbell whose vigorous writing, which never loses a quality that is peculiarly South African, has earned for him the reputation from an eminent English critic of being among the first three living English poets.

But again it is Afrikaans which has produced the greater number of poets, and among these there stands out as the most versatile and one of the most widely read of all South African writers, Uys Krige. His poems, many of which have been translated into English, are completely and utterly South African in essence, and he has won a considerable reputation as well as a playwright and a writer—both in English and Afrikaans—of prose. Brilliant work has also been produced by such men as N. P. Van Wyk Louw, the late C. Louis Leipoldt; J. D. Du Toit (Totius); W. E. G. Louw; and I. D. du Plessis.

For those emigrants who wish to gain the best possible background to the country they propose making their new home the following list of books will be invaluable.

South Africa, by J. H. Hofmeyr.

History of South Africa, by Eric Walker.

Paul Kruger, by Manfred Nathan.

General Smuts, by Sarah Gertrude Millin.

Grey Steel, by H. C. Armstrong.

History of Native Policy in South Africa, by E. H. Brookes.

The Voortrekkers by Manfred Nathan.

The Bantu, by S. M. Moleena.

South Africa : A Planned Tour, by A. W. Wells.

Rhodes, by Sarah Gertrude Millin.

Spotlight on South Africa, a B.O.A.C. publication.

Botha, Smuts and South Africa, by Basil Williams.

There are no South Africans, by G. F. Calpin.

The South African Union, by Lewis Sowden.

Commando ; Trekking On ; No Outspan, by Denys Reitz.

In Smut's Camp, by B. K. Long.

The Story of an African Farm, by Olive Schreiner.

African Survey, by Lord Hailey.

South African Year Book.

The Overseas Reference Book of the Union of South Africa.

The Union Castle Year Book.

Complex Country.

Architecture in South Africa

No purely South African style of architecture exists at the moment though a vital school of contemporary architecture is emerging and may be expected to come into its own in the great post-war building boom in the Union. The Dutch influence has been a marked one particularly in the Cape where the lovely gabled homesteads are among the sights of the Western Province.

Building in South Africa had a propitious beginning. The early Dutch settlers brought with them a deep-rooted and flourishing cultural and craft tradition. They came from a land then at the zenith of its commercial power, and were equipped with the organizing ability and acumen proper to the dawning mercantile age. At that stage building took on the character of permanence. The small community, centred at the castle, now expanded rapidly beyond its immediate confines. An attractive and imaginative layout for the houses, public buildings and gardens gave an impetus to building of an appropriate civic character, while the villages and the farmhouses, spread over the broad and fertile lands of the peninsula, developed a style and technique in building in keeping with a magnificent setting.

Events in Europe had profound repercussions in the distant Cape. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes brought Huguenot refugees to the colony. Well qualified technically, industrious and creative, they made a distinctive contribution in a period of widespread architectural activity. The Cape's direct link, on the one hand with Holland itself, and on the other with the Dutch possessions in the Far East, brought a flow of craftsmen and of building materials, and of contemporary architectural knowledge to the expanding colony. Together, these influences initiated a century of achievement not yet equalled in South Africa's history. They brought about a compact and uniformly brilliant body of building with the recognizable kinship that is the invariable symptom of a great period in art.

The direct stylistic influences were thus the gabled and shuttered brick houses of Holland with their cleanly

organized interiors, and the late baroque architecture of Europe, which reached the Cape from both French and Dutch sources. There were, in addition, the material factors which had shaped the European styles, which were at first transplanted to the Cape. What could take root was the high standard of craftsmanship in design and construction characteristic of Dutch brick building and of French inventive capacity. But considerable difference in climatic conditions, in material resources and in the nature of the colonial settlement called for a rapid modification in technique and, as a consequence, in design approach. Malay slaves, brought from the East, proved excellent craftsmen and established a tradition for good workmanship which persists to the present day.

Civic architecture achieved an equally high standard. The town houses of the burghers of Cape Town, the public buildings and the churches, though by no means stereotyped, reached a degree of uniformity in fundamentals without which neither harmony nor monumentality is possible in city planning. The general scale, however, was homely, varying in the houses from the two-storeyed, formal and lofty façades of those of the wealthier citizens to the more modest single-storeyed type which the majority of townsfolk built for themselves. The simplicity of the wall surfaces of the latter was offset by gaily moulded parapets, capable of infinite variety. Eventually all were flat-roofed, as a necessary precaution against the ravages of fire. Undoubtedly, in the final result, the town as a whole gained in appearance.

To-day the atmosphere of historic Cape Town has, of course, been largely dissipated in the rapid growth of the modern city. The spaciousness of layout and the firm and imaginative handling of simple building forms and materials are qualities singularly lacking in the Cape Town of to-day.

It is possible that the extension of the city onto a new foreshore, made possible by a large-scale reclamation scheme, will bring back a generous approach to land use and to civic amenity so characteristic of the original

settlers. The more enduring values of country life have preserved many of the old homesteads, and a greater consciousness of their national value has ensured the proper upkeep of many of them.

The opening up of the hinterland was greatly expedited by the discovery of gold and diamonds; sprawling villages became towns, towns became cities, but all bore the stamp of typical mining camps. Corrugated iron became the staple building material in the haste that existed at the time to provide homes for the flood of fortune seekers. So it was that the towns practically leapt into being and there was little time to consider such matters as architectural beauty.

There was, however, one man of vision, Cecil Rhodes, whose ideal of a united South Africa embraced the permanent expression of that ideal in the creation of buildings and houses that would be truly South African in character. So he brought out from Britain the architect Herbert Baker, who in the years that followed left an indelible imprint on South Africa. Baker was first despatched to study ancient buildings in Mediterranean lands, to equip himself with the complete vocabulary of the "classical" architect. It may fairly be said that Baker took full advantage and rose to his opportunities, though it was chiefly after Rhodes' death that these came in full measure.

Baker moved to the Transvaal after the Boer War. Reconstruction and expansion were in full swing under the efficient direction of Lord Milner, whose deliberate policy it was to train and sponsor a group of younger men for higher administrative posts in the imperio-economic system. Baker, too, was fortunate in the patronage of Milner, and his practice thrived as the resources and influence of the "kindergarten" rapidly increased.

He had with him the architect Sloper, and together they built many large houses for the newly arisen managerial and administrative class. For the mines had quickly assumed the character of a large-scale industry, in which ruthless efficiency and economy of operation were

associated with scientific method and research. To commemorate the Act of Union (and to cope with a greatly enlarged national administration) a programme of public works was initiated. Chief amongst these were the celebrated Union buildings at Pretoria.

The architect, Herbert Baker, was uniquely qualified to undertake this great project. The building was both monument and administrative headquarters ; it was the symbol of national self-government but within an imperial framework ; and it represented a unity of peoples only just emerging from the aftermaths of violent conflict and, in a sense, of different worlds.

The swift development of South Africa in the past fifty years—accelerated in the past decade—is to-day reflected in the appearance of South African cities. The trend has been upwards in spite of the vast space that exists in the country, and Johannesburg to-day resembles a New York in miniature. Slums, however, still exist and one of the post-war plans is the replacing of the hovels in which thousands of natives live, with properly laid out townships.

South Africa has three schools of architecture. These are attached to the Universities of Cape Town, Pretoria and the Witwatersrand, and all provide progressive education.

“ALLES VAN DIE BESTE”

THE decision to emigrate is one of the greatest and most far-reaching that can be made in a lifetime. The uprooting of a home, the severing of ties and habits of generations is an undertaking that is not lightly assumed. Every aspect of the matter has to be carefully weighed, for what is at stake is not simply a matter of pounds, shillings and pence, but the happiness of a large number of individuals, most of whom, perhaps, will have had no say in a decision which has completely altered their lives. It is vital, therefore, to view both sides of the picture.

Many, since the war, have left Britain to seek new life in countries far distant. It can be said with justice, I think, that the great majority has succeeded. But there have been many who have returned to Britain disillusioned with their experience overseas and critical of the countries which had failed to come up to their expectations. Just how much this is the fault of the country or the individual is a matter for argument. What it does prove, though, is that disillusion does lurk in the countries which present so hopeful an exterior to the war-weary peoples of Northern Europe and Britain.

It has been impossible to determine just what all the factors are which have caused disillusionment to some of those wanting to make their homes in South Africa. Some, undoubtedly, have gone expecting a land of prosperity, free of difficulties and shortages, and have found instead that the war's aftermath has not left South Africa unscathed. There are a great many shortages, of which the first is housing. In this connection the views of three English people who, after a few months, returned

to Britain bitterly disappointed with the prospects in the Union and determined to get going in England again despite all the rationing and restrictions and general post-war difficulties, are of interest.

They are a dress designer, a retail dress shop owner and a furrier. Their initial grievance is that they were misled into believing that with the sum of money they possessed as capital they would have no difficulty whatever in getting themselves established. They arrived in the Union and met, they say, nothing but kindness and hospitality from the people of South Africa but then found it was impossible to secure business premises in any of the large towns in the Union. The dress designer in Cape Town was offered premises, but the agent had neglected to inform her that the premises were due to be pulled down within six months. She was then offered a room in a suburb with non-Europeans living in every other room in the house and with the roof falling in. The third and last premises she was offered were in a well known Cape Town street. There was, however, a dress maker working in the same building and the offer was withdrawn.

Both the prospective shop owner and the furrier had similar stories to tell. Briefly, they say, they felt they were being frozen out. Many reputable firms offered them jobs as employees and they came to the conclusion that South Africa wishes to encourage the employee type of immigrant and not the responsible employer type. They were asked to warn, when they returned to England, other intending immigrants of the difficulties of obtaining business premises in the Union. That was the experience of three people. For each one of them, however, scores can be brought for whom luck went the other way. To-day they are the owners of flourishing businesses in many parts of the country and their advice is "Come to South Africa, but with a sober realisation of what you are up against and a determination to win through."

There are also many who have returned to Britain disillusioned by the immense racial problem and difficulties that are confronting the country. Some are

opposed, ideologically, to the methods and policies which the Government has adopted to solve the problem. There is no future, they say, in a country which has so many problems. Whether they are right or wrong is, again, a matter for personal decision. No attempt has been made to disguise the gravity of the problems facing the Union, and while from the objective distance of 6,000 miles or in the cold dispassionate Council Chamber of U.N.O., the methods being used by the Government seem completely wrong, they can only be really determined by being on the spot. A vast number of English settlers are playing a great part in the administration of the country and helping to solve its problems. These are the type of immigrants South Africa wants and needs if, as General Smuts has said, white civilisation is to be preserved in Africa.

A penetrating review of South Africa, despite the brevity of his stay, was written by the Mining Editor of the *Financial Times*. In it he says :

" 'What did you think of South Africa?' and 'Would you like to live there?' are questions which have been constantly fired at me since returning from the Union a few days ago. And to neither of them have I been able to find a very clear-cut reply. After all the austerity of Britain there is, of course, much of immediate appeal to the newly arrived visitor in Johannesburg.

" In a world where rationing is still non-existent, where food is abundant and where the neon-lit shops are full of the things we have started to forget about—in such a world it is impossible not to be vastly impressed merely with the ease and satisfaction of living. It is true that there are occasional shortages and difficulties—soap, for instance, is a rare commodity as it is in England and there is quite as much delay in obtaining a suit—but these can never amount to more than very small pin-pricks in an overall situation which at the best will take a long time to equal in England.

" One's superficial impressions, therefore, are wholly good. But nowhere is perfect and after only a few weeks

I soon found that though this might be a land flowing with milk and honey there was always the danger of the milk turning sour.

"The cost of living, for instance, makes life difficult for many sections of the community which by Britain's standards would look to be comfortably off—rents in particular being a sore point—and I felt that more might have been done during the past few years along the lines of British policy to secure a more stable price level.

"Housing, too, is an enormous problem, perhaps surprisingly so in view of the fact that there has been no bomb damage, and here it might be worth emphasising that the shortage of accommodation is not confined to Europeans. In fact, one of the biggest problems municipalities are having to face is the shortage of dwellings for the urban native. Even in such an 'advanced' town as Johannesburg itself the native slums in some parts of the town, particularly when contrasted with the imposing newer residential districts, are a credit to no one. And here, as an indication of the extent to which the colour bar, in its economic implications, is frequently a factor hindering progress, it may be worth while quoting the current controversy about the extent to which native labour should be employed in the building industry—even where the houses are for native occupation.

"So jealously does the European of all classes defend his existing economic superiority that even where excessive labour shortages exist he is unwilling lightly to allow more scope to the native. It is, I suppose, fundamentally the same sort of thing as the attitude of the British miner to the question of Polish dilution. But it is, I thought, a reactionary attitude which cannot help the Union's long-term future.

"One quickly gains the impression that the 'colour' question is, in fact, South Africa's number one problem. And it is a question which is complicated to some extent by the underlying rift between the English-speaking and Afrikaans sections of the European population, superimposed on which are the further difficulties which are created by the existence of a sizeable 'coloured' as

distinct from native population. This set-up means that any long-term solution of the problem is more than ordinarily difficult, though it should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the problem is basically regarded as a quest on of maintaining the present economic status of the European minority and at the same time allowing a greater measure of development than hitherto seen to the native. It is a problem likely to be only a little easier than squaring the circle.

"But, in spite of problems which are there for all to see, there is still, rightly or wrongly, an atmosphere of confidence in the Union's future. Business men, generally, are still enthusiastically talking about the development of secondary industry, overlooking rather too easily, I thought, the fact that all 'secondary' industry is substantially dependent on the prosperity of the gold mining industry and that, in present markets, neither quality nor prices are of the competitive importance that they will be later on.

"Finally, a word about Johannesburg itself. Flying across Pretoria and on to Palmietfontein airport I instantly agreed with the description of Johannesburg as being a pocket New York. Its sky-scrapers and neon-lights, its crowds, its imposing residential districts, its extravagantly expensive taxis—these and many other things give Johannesburg an impressive atmosphere of up-to-dateness and efficiency. Its golden dumps stretching in either direction as far as can be seen and absorbing many acres of what would now be highly valuable ground bring home more forcibly than any statistics the enormous extent of mining operations during the past fifty years or so. Johannesburg is still far from complete—by our standards, for instance, the theatre barely exists—but there is no question that its sixty years development since its inception as a mining camp has been nothing less than astonishing. I was a little regretful sometimes that it has been only sixty years."

Another category of "disillusioneds" are those who go out to the country and expect to become, automatically, highly privileged guests. The Government, it has already

been clearly indicated, is doing its utmost to encourage immigrants of the right type. It has taken many practical measures to help and all immigrants can be assured of governmental co-operation in the problems confronting them.

No Government can be expected to lavish preferential treatment on what, in relation to the remainder of the population, is only a small section. The future of the immigrant is essentially in the hands of the immigrant himself. The battle he has to fight is his own—though the Government goes to great lengths to ease the road for the newcomer, it would be unfair to expect more from a vast State machine embracing as it does the multifarious cares of a huge country and a big population.

There is one final point. No one, not even the most disillusioned of would-be new settlers, will deny the friendliness and hospitality of South Africans as a race. It was well demonstrated in the war years and continues to be. Newcomers will find a welcome, and it will be a welcome that, contrary to the belief of many in other lands, has no political implications. It is a sincere welcome generously extended to all newcomers by the vast majority of South Africans whether they be Afrikaans-speaking or English-speaking.

For those who decide to seek a new life in South Africa this book ends with the words which they will hear frequently repeated in the land they are adopting :

Alles van die Beste. (" Everything of the best ").

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